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FARM-POULTRY

SEMI-MONTHLY

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The Representative Paper of the world's most advanced poultry area — the North Atlantic States.
JOHN H. ROBINSON, EDITOR AND MANAGER

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BOSTON SHOWS 1898—1915

THE more shows one sees, and especially the more one sees of the same show year after year the more difficult it becomes to make a report of that show satisfactory to the writer. In the last issue of FARM-POULTRY I gave such a brief general description of the Boston Show as I thought might serve to give readers some idea of the numbers and quality of the classes. I do not know how it is with others who report shows, but with me it is impossible to write a report of a show at all satisfactory to myself until I have had time and opportunity, after the show, to think over what I saw and heard there and consider it in connection with other shows.

Thinking of this year's show my thoughts go back more than ever before to the first Boston Show that I attended, in January, 1898, and I am led to refresh my recollections of that show by looking over its catalogue. Of twenty judges of poultry at that show there was but one officiated at the recent show — J. H. Drevenstedt. Four have passed away, but, besides Mr. Drevenstedt at least ten of the others were at this last show and there may have been some that I missed seeing.

The glory of the Boston Show in those days was the exhibit of Asiatics. There were 770 of them shown that year and taking the classes all through it was the largest and best exhibit of Asiatics I ever saw or ever expect to see, and so far as I can learn was the largest display of this class ever seen in America. At this 1915 show the total of Asiatics was 210, which is good for these days and encouraging to the lovers of this type of fowl who want to see it come back.

There was but one exhibitor, Geo. V. Fletcher, this year who exhibited Light Brahmas in 1898, none of Dark Brahmas. Oakland Farm was in a class by itself in Buff Cochins in those days and is still, the list of winnings in 1915 almost duplicating those of 1898. In Partridge Cochins, Walter C. Baylies was the principal winner in 1898. In 1915 his sons, Baylies Bros., got most of the prizes. Black Cochins, which were a good class then, have dwindled until now we have, as a rule, but one or two entries in a class and usually all from one exhibitor. The Black Cochin ought now to "come back." It was

in old days usually a little smaller than the others, and as far as I knew the stocks, they were rather better layers. The late David A. Nichols was one of the principal exhibitors of Black Cochins and Black Cochin Bantams at this show. He was at that time President of the American Poultry Association, which met at this show and revised its constitution and adopted the 1898 edition of the Standard. I have always remembered with pleasure the kindly attitude of Pres. Nichols toward myself, a comparative stranger then in this section and as assistant editor of FARM-POULTRY assigned the job of reporting the A. P. A. meeting. The other pressmen present were

are as good as was usual at that time. In White Langshans I have seen more attractive birds in the last year than at any time previously. The birds at Boston this year were nice specimens but not in as good condition as at some earlier shows.

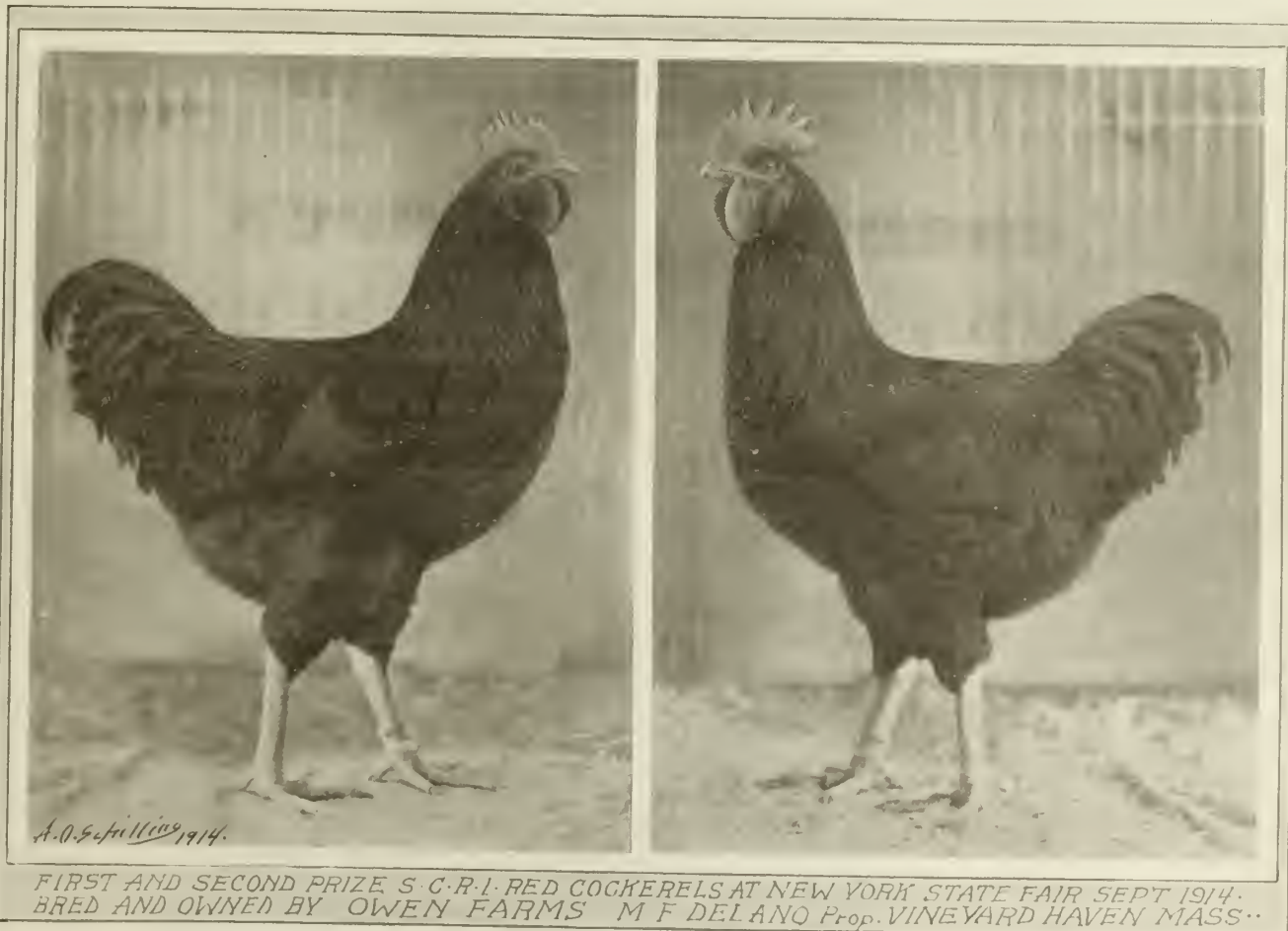
A class that attracted special attention in 1898 was that of the White Wonders, a breed of the American type but with scantily feathered legs. An effort had been made to get them into the Standard at the meeting here, but it failed, and the breed which had for several years seemed likely to gain some popularity almost immediately dropped into oblivion.

The Barred Plymouth Rock class in 1898 was a little larger than this year, and a very different kind of birds. Both males and females were much lighter in color and more open in barring. Two exhibitors, Wm. Ellery Bright and C. H. Latham had exhibits at both shows. C. H. Saylor, who judged the class this year, was an exhibitor in '98. White Rocks too were quite different in type at that show and far below those of today in quality. Most of the names of exhibitors in this class in '98 are unfamiliar today, but Samuel Knowles and D. W. Green were interested in both classes.

The Buff Rocks of that time would not compare with those now shown.

It was not until some years later that the Buff Rocks and Wyandottes began to come really nice in color. The Partridge, Silver Penciled and Columbian Rocks did not come in until long after.

As a class I liked the Silver Laced Wyandottes at Boston, 1915, better than any that I have ever seen, though I have seen both pens and included birds as good as or better than anything here. Of the Golden Laced I cannot speak with as much assurance for their quality is not as plainly seen from the aisles but there seems to me about the same change as in the Silvers. W. E. Samson who judged both varieties this year was an exhibitor of Silvers in the '98 show. So were the Tarbox Brothers of Illinois, and Wood & Freeman of Fitchburg, who this year exhibited Goldens. The White Wyandottes looked as good to most of us in 1898 as now, but a class of that period put into a first class show now would not meet expectations. As I remember, the only class of white



FIRST AND SECOND PRIZE S. C. R. I. RED COCKERELS AT NEW YORK STATE FAIR SEPT 1914.
BRED AND OWNED BY OWEN FARMS M F DELANO Prop. VINEYARD HAVEN MASS.

members of the association. I was not at all sure that as an outsider whose criticisms of the organization had attracted some attention I would be allowed to attend, there being none others there but members, so I went to Mr. Nichols and asked him about it. "You just stay with the crowd" said he, "and if anybody objects, I'll have something to say about it." No one objected. I think that there are others who attended that meeting who will agree with me that it was one of the best ever held by the association and that no abler presiding officer has ever held the gavel in a meeting of the organization.

The White Cochins too deserve more attention than they now get and I think that if it were possible to put into a show fifty such birds as were here in 1898 it would start fresh interest in them. I think I have seen better Black Langshans both at Boston and elsewhere than I saw there in 1898, and that recent classes though smaller

fowls then that were all washed and fitted to perfection was the White Cochins. The Wyandottes were not nearly so uniform in type as now and it was easier to note a difference in the strings as bred by different breeders. The principal exhibitors in '98 were A. G. Duston, who has judged the class for several years past, J. W. Andrews, whose name appears prominently still, and John B. Felt of Somerville. The latter was by many then considered the leader in White Wyandottes, but not long after passed out of the fancy under a cloud.

off sadly in numbers without any deterioration in quality. Wm. Ellery Bright and Harry W. Weeks were exhibitors of Browns in both 1898 and 1915. There were very few R. C. Browns in the old days and it happens that few were present this year.

Single Comb Whites had less than 20 single entries in '98 and for some years after that this class at Boston was usually small and not of startling average quality. The style of Leghorn is greatly changed. Such low-tailed specimens with a nice curve from back to tail as are now

leading exhibitors of this variety in eastern shows today are men who have made reputations in it in comparatively recent years.

The Black Minorca class of 1915 was one of the smallest at this show for a long time. It was at Boston in '98 that I first saw Minorcas of the real big kind. I had some in the early nineties of the type known generally throughout the country—a little larger than good sized Leghorns. The single comb was the only variety then. Minorcas have always been rather irregular sized classes at Boston and this happened to be one of their off years.

Blue Andalusians were another variety new to me in '98 and as I recall them were not nearly as good as this year's class. Anconas which have generally had very good classes at recent Boston shows and were good this year were hardly seen in the shows until six or seven years ago, though I used to see some very good flocks when going about as far back as 1900 and my impression is that some of them had been bred by their owners for at least ten or twelve years before that. The early Anconas generally were very much lighter in color, having more white than is fashionable now.

This year's exhibit of Polish was the smallest in a long time; the exhibit of Hamburgs the largest, though Hamburgs have always been strong at Boston because of the interest maintained in them by a group of fanciers residing in the city and immediate vicinity. Many of the same names of exhibitors of Hamburgs will be found in the two catalogues seventeen years apart.

The exhibitors of Houdans have changed entirely, and a present day class is more uniform in type and size. As to Dorkings I think few who saw both classes could find much difference, the type being so long and well established and the number of breeders so small that years make no perceptible changes.

Silver Campines which were a nice class this year recall vividly to my mind the point in the A. P. A. proceedings going on during the '98 show when Campines were eliminated from the Standard on motion (if I am not in error) of the same member who had a few years before secured their admission. The new Campine however is a very different bird from the one that was fired. I have often wondered what difference it would have made in the development of the Campine of American breeders had taken it up twenty years ago as a few English fanciers did a little later.

Buttercups at Boston this year were a very satisfactory class, considering the stage of breeding and the existing differences in ideas of breeders. As everyone knows, the exhibition Buttercup is very recent, though the name is an old one.

Faverolles and Lakenvelders seem to be just able to maintain a footing in this country. They have been here for about ten years and you will usually see each



FOURTH SECURED PEN BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 1914
BRED AND OWNED BY MIRIMICHI POULTRY FARM, FOXBORO MASS.

D. Lincoln Orr was also an exhibitor in the White Wyandotte class and J. H. Jackson and W. R. Graves. It is no light compliment to the new men who are winning today and whose names will be found in the prize list to say simply that they win in a class in which such breeders and exhibitors have won before them and a class that is better today than ever. The White Wyandottes here had, as a rule, good Wyandotte type and were not open to severe criticism for shortness of leg.

One can better appreciate what has been done in the breeding of Penciled Wyandottes, both Partridge and Silver when it is recalled that their first public appearance was some years later than '98. In both varieties the classes this year were exceptionally good. Columbians too were unknown to most people in '98, although the originator and a few others were developing them. I may be wrong about Columbians, but I except in an occasional bird I can't see the development in them that I'd like to, and I think it is largely because the craze of the breeders for black wings in both sexes and heavy striping in the males leads them to overlook nearly every fault in other sections.

In the 1915 catalogue American Dominiques follow Wyandottes. In that of 1898 Brown Leghorns come after Buff Wyandottes. In all there are in the single entries at this point about 700 in 1915 representing breeds and varieties unknown or little known in America in 1898. A quite remarkable thing about these new classes is that there are so few prominent exhibitors in them who were prominent in older breeds before their time. The new breeds and varieties seem to develop new fanciers, and for that, if for no other reason, it seems to me good policy for shows and organizations to encourage the multiplication of varieties.

There were a few Rhode Island Reds at the 1898 show but I don't recall noticing them. The first that I saw to notice were at the Pawtucket show in the latter part of that year. These were buff birds almost as large as Brahmas. No breed in my time has been so widely distributed and so highly developed in a short time as the Rhode Island Red, or has been so altered from the crude type with which the fanciers began.

The Orpingtons were some years later in coming to this show and were comparatively slow in gaining a hold in New England, but of late years have always been well represented by classes of highest quality.

In Leghorns the situation has changed radically. Single Comb Browns were then the most popular variety of the breed at nearly all shows and at no show were they more conspicuous than at Boston. They have fallen

dominant in good classes were then rare as were extremely white birds. Whiting Farm was the leading exhibitor and showed a number of very large birds, one pen in particular attracting much attention because of the great size and excellent color of the birds in it.

Buff Leghorns were the class in which I was personally most interested and in which I made my only exhibit at Boston, winning third on hen and also on pen, with which I was very well satisfied, for like all western bred buffs in those days my birds were too dark to suit the eastern judges. My hen that got placed was in her fifth year and her color, while still sound, was quite a



Barred Rocks on a Russian Farm

little lighter than it had been and than was characteristic of the stock. Besides the pen that was third I had in a pen of Buffs quite as large on the average as the big Whites mentioned but not to be compared with them for quality in other respects. In fact they were in no sense an exhibition pen but were put in as the most convenient way of showing to a number of readers of this paper interested in the subject how quickly size could be increased by selection alone, and that when very close inbreeding was practiced. My big birds were much more closely inbred than the others.

Buff Leghorns as seen here in 1915 are far superior to most of those of the earlier shows and practically all the

year a few that are fair to good either here or at New York. Breeders that hang on in small numbers like this are likely to take a spurt at any time.

Standard or Exhibition Games seem to have few admirers nowadays. They seldom come out strong at Boston even when more popular, the Garden being the rallying point for fanciers of this type of Game.

Cornish, or Indian Games also maintain quite a consistent position from year to year, the important recent development being the interest taken in the new White-Laced Red variety.

In ducks, geese and turkeys, numbers and quality vary from year to year within moderate limits. These classes

this year were exceptionally good. In none of them were any exhibitors of 1898. In Pekin Ducks the principal exhibitors of that time were the market duck growers and competition between them was very keen for they then sold breeding stock and eggs for hatching, a practice most of them quit a few years later because they found it less profitable than to give all their attention to producing for market. Indian Runner Ducks were just then coming in.

The Bantam classes this year were very nice and from my impressions from year to year I would say that in general the quality changes little, though the birds are shown mostly by a new generation of exhibitors.

The features in which the Boston Show now differs most from those of long ago, in addition to the changes in breeds mentioned, are the special displays of poultry and rare birds which are much more numerous and varied, and the incubator and supply exhibits. In 1898 these latter were allotted a little space down in the basement. For years now they have had the most central space on the floor of the largest hall and have also used one side of this hall and two sides of another.

There was not much in the way of dressed poultry and eggs at this show to recall the large exhibits of these products in and around '98, but the utility classes for live birds inaugurated last year seem to me more likely to develop into a permanent feature.



A View of the Editor's Home Just After He Located There Ten Years Ago
The House Has Since Been Remodeled

ON THE EDITOR'S PLACE

FOR the last fifteen years articles telling of happenings in the poultry, gardening, fruit and live stock lines upon the editor's little place of three and a half acres have been an occasional feature of this paper that has seemed to have special interest for many readers. Often when these did not appear for several issues, I have been asked why I did not write more about what I was doing. The reply has been that there was really little to write about when all operations had to be subordinate to editorial work, and not infrequently a plan for a season was spoiled because the work on the place could not have attention at the right time.

So I have always chronicled what was doing here with some reluctance because of a feeling that many readers would get their impressions from the amount that was written about the place, and such as happened this way and saw it, might be as grievously disappointed as were some of the members of a Rhode Island poultry class who stopped here one day about ten years ago when visiting poultry plants in the vicinity. I tried to impress upon them that even the hens of an editor of a poultry paper would not perform remarkably in winter under the conditions created by my frequent absences from home, but I fear the lesson was lost on them at the time.

It was about that time that my son began to look after the chickens, and a few years later they were turned over to him. Since a year ago last September he has been with me in the office, and the work there has monopolized our time to such an extent that about all we could do with poultry was to keep up the stock for future work. The same condition applied to the garden. We hope, however, that this year it will be possible to give more attention to both, and perhaps there will be something to write about.

A Profitable Boarder Cow

At this time I want to say something about a cow — a cow that was a "boarder." The dairy and farm papers have a great deal to say about "boarder" cows, mostly to their disparagement. The term never struck me as particularly appropriate. However, this particular cow was really a boarder and one that paid her way.

We had kept sometimes two or three cows on the place, but finally got down to one, a fine young grade Guernsey that we had raised. Nearly three years ago she swallowed a piece of wire that finally worked into her heart and killed her. For several reasons, but mostly because of the impossibility of having one cow supply milk the year round, and the trouble of having her come fresh when desired, I decided not to keep a cow for a while. I sold the grass on the place to a friend who has a dairy, and bought milk from him, but a great deal of good feed of various kinds went to waste, so one day last spring, as we met on a train, I said to him: "You must have at most times some cow that is not a profitable milker for you, but that you don't want to turn off, and that would be better off out of the herd until she is in full milk again. Why not send such a cow over to me? If she gives what milk we want in the house, that's all I care for, and a large part of what she eats will be lawn clippings and grass mowed when short around the drives, the borders, etc., that when

not used in this way I'm likely to let grow, making the place look ragged."

He replied that he thought he had such a cow at the time. A few days after, about the middle of June, one of his men brought her over. She was giving about five quarts a day. She gave four or five quarts until quite late in the fall, and kept us in milk for six months, going dry just before Christmas. The arrangement was profitable for all concerned. The cow would not give enough to warrant graining her the same as the other cows in the barn, and her restlessness when they were fed would reduce her milk. But alone and with a good variety of grass and various waste vegetables she was contented and held up well. When we had to begin feeding her hay, we fed cull apples of which we had quite a lot, and on this she held her milk well and grew fat. Her place will probably be taken by another boarder before long.

Such an arrangement would not work well if the one boarding the cow could not keep up her milk, and of course is not as satisfactory if feed must be bought. Since our own last cow died I've been threatening to get goats enough to supply us with milk, but never got around to it. The ideal cow for such a place as ours would seem to be one of the small breeds like the Kerry or some of the small French cows, but the few there are of that type in this country are held at too high prices for a poultry editor who wants one for milk.

What the Place is Like

It must be four or five years since I published a description of our place with a plot showing how it was laid out at the time. A little later in the year I will probably reproduce some new photographs and show a plot of it down to date.

When I bought this place ten years ago we had been living for three years on a place of not quite three acres

in another part of the town. This was a piece of land that in contour was most admirably adapted to keeping what poultry we had with the minimum of attention, and where coops and rough poultry houses were not conspicuous from the street. But the land was very unsatisfactory for gardens and flowers, the higher land being very dry and the low land, which had never been under-drained, very heavy and cold. The owners wanted to sell me the place, but I was not anxious for it at any price and would not think of it at all at the price they put on it. One of them asked me once what I thought it worth. I told him I did not care to name a price for property I had no intention of buying. "Well" said he, "you looked at a good many places in this section in hunting a place, and ought to have a pretty good idea of values. I'd like you to say for my information what you consider this place worth."

I named a figure more than thirty per cent below his price. He at first refused to believe that I was serious. When he found that I was, he expressed some very uncomplimentary views of my judgment of real estate values. But when he sold it a year or two later the price he got was just \$500 below the value I put on it.

The place we are now on is of a very different character. While like most land in this section not uniform in character, but with wet and dry spots mixed in a way that seems quite inexplicable to one not familiar with such conditions, it is all good land, the loam on most of it being much deeper than is usually found on similar tracts in this vicinity, and there being considerable parts of it that are wet enough to carry some crops through all but most extraordinary droughts. We have no very early land but the parts that are not wet as just described are quite early and at the same time carry moisture enough for seasons when the rainfall is normal. If one could forecast the weather for a season accurately and place the different crops accordingly on the land that suited them that season, he could be practically certain of most garden crops here provided always he could look after them at the proper time.

When we located here there were on the place about twenty old apple trees, some of them very large. We cut out some of them and some of the old ones being at the stage where they were easily broken by the wind went gradually to pieces. We did not cut these down at once, but let nature take its course, because we found that with only a few large branches left on a large old trunk with good vigorous roots, we got nicer apples than on the trees that were more vigorous and had full tops drawing on their root system. We left only four large trees, three Baldwins and one Yellow Bellflower. These with a small Northern Spy tree that began bearing five or six years ago give us more apples in any season than we can use. We have planted a good many young trees of various kinds and have considerable small fruit on the place.

The Labor Problem

This has from the first been the serious obstacle to developing the possibilities of our several acres. The first year I was on the place I hired a man by the month. For the first three months I had a man each month, then I got one who stayed about ten months and would have been a good man to work with other men but was not disposed to take responsibility and was inclined to get lonesome if he had to work alone much. He had been brought up on a farm and was in many ways a good man, but his temperament made factory life more congenial to him and after leaving me he went into a manufacturing establishment where in a few years he reached a very good position.

For the next two years I hired a man by the day, he working for me from about April 1st to December 1st. This man was about sixty and had worked all his life on a small New England farm, having had at one time a farm of his own, but mostly worked for others. He was as honest and faithful a worker as ever lived, and though getting old would get as much work done as most young men if he could do the things that he was accustomed to in the way he had always done them. But if anything else was to be done or the work was to be done in a way different from his he needed someone with him all the time to keep him on the right track. He could hoe corn and potatoes, mow, cut wood, do a good day's work of almost any kind with a pick and shovel, but when it came to running a wheel hoe through small vegetables, or weeding by hand he was out of his element, and he was a very poor hand with live stock of any kind — and of no use at all for poultry. He worked for me for two seasons. The next spring men were so hard to get that I concluded to adjust operations on the farm to what I could do in spare time with the help of my boy and the old horse.

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FARM-POULTRY is devoted directly to all poultry interests and incidentally to the other interests of poultry keepers which are appropriate to a poultry journal. It aims to represent and serve in particular that part of the United States north and east of Philadelphia, and in general those interested in poultry everywhere who want a synopsis of poultry affairs from the point of view of an expert of high authority. Its editor, JOHN H. ROBINSON, has been familiar with poultry culture and poultry literature from early childhood, and for a quarter of a century has been engaged exclusively in this line of work. He became a contributor to FARM-POULTRY over twenty years ago, and has edited it for sixteen years. He is the author of "Poultry-Craft," the most popular general work on poultry keeping; "Principles and Practice of Poultry Culture," a text-book for agricultural colleges; "Our Domestic Birds," an elementary text-book for public schools, and several books on special poultry subjects.

Subscriptions in the United States and possessions and Mexico, 50 cents a year. In Canada, 75 cents. In other countries, \$1.00.

Advertising Rates—Display advertisements: Once a month, 10 cents per agate line; \$1.40 per inch. Twice a month, 7½ cents per line; \$1.05 per inch. No advertisement of less than one inch accepted.

Classified Advertisements—See schedule of rates in classified advertisement department in this paper. Further particulars about advertising on request.

Topics of the Times

When Will the New Standard be Ready?

SOME time ago it was announced that the new Standard would be ready in January, and a number of poultry papers have been advertising the book for delivery at that time.

From information that we have had as to the progress of the work we concluded that it would certainly not be ready before March and probably not for some time longer. We have not advertised it, nor will we do so until the book is published. To those inquiring why we did not advertise the Standard when others were doing so, we have replied that in view of the delays in getting out previous editions and the correspondence occasioned by taking orders which cannot be filled according to expectation we do not care to begin selling Standards until they are known to be ready.

The *Reliable Poultry Journal* for January says that although persistent efforts have been made by those in charge to have the book on sale by March 1st the chances are that it will be thirty to sixty days late.

Tom Barron's "Secrets."

IN THE concluding part of a stenographer's report of a lecture by Tom Barron at Storrs last summer, just printed in the January issue of *Profitable Poultry*, we find the statement of the thing upon which he depends in producing his competition pullets. Said he:—

"In our pedigree breeding we many times test a pen of pullets, because if you do not know how they breed by two cockerels or by one cockerel, as the case may be, it takes you a year longer to do that. In the first year we test pullets with certain cockerels, and we find from the progeny by toe marking and the pedigree rings, a year in advance, as it were, which cockerel we breed the best by. You wouldn't expect that I would be such a big dunce as to breed from pullets to send to a laying competition in America. I have tested those pullets the year before to find if they produce good layers by a certain cockerel, then the year after I have their special pullets to send to the laying competition."

That is not "scientific" or systematic pedigree breeding, but it is good practical breeding and shrewdness in "playing the game." Mr. Barron, evidently, like the breeder of fancy stock, makes a number of matings within the lines he considers most promising in order to find some that will produce as he wants. It would be interesting to know how many matings he makes that do not produce layers of laying contest quality. Probably like the fanciers he would be reluctant to tell how few matings produce top quality.

The Public, the Press and Public Service

THE United States Secretary of Agriculture in his recent annual report mentioned the agricultural press as the best medium for the distribution of the information furnished in government bulletins.

The Chief of the Bureau of Information of the Department of Agriculture, under date of January 9, 1915, sent a circular letter "To Editors of Agricultural Publications" "to request an even greater co-operation on the part of the agricultural press in making accessible to farmers the facts and directions developed by the Department." He says that the idea of editors of some publications that bulletins are available for distribution direct to all farmers and others who want them is erroneous, the Federal funds available being entirely inadequate for such general distribution, and says further that it should be evident "that the agricultural journal which reprints from the Federal publications or publishes digests of their material will obtain useful copy at practically no expense and at the same time offer features which will be absolutely new to a vast majority of its readers. In so doing, furthermore, such a publication will undoubtedly render practical and valuable public service."

The Federal Government is not the only source of free copy for agricultural journals. A number of state educational institutions maintain an organization for that purpose and it happens that about the time the above circular was received the "News Notes" from the Colorado Agricultural College, a weekly sheet supplying to the press reading notices for that institution, asks the editors to whom it is sent:—

"What do you think of News Notes? Are you making use of them? If not, why not? They are published at considerable expense for your benefit, and if they are not meeting your needs, the editor would like to know about it. * * * If they are not meeting your needs we are willing to change them so they will."

Upon superficial consideration such "official" interest in the press may seem to the reader highly commendable. But there is another side to it. Individuals, departments and institutions which furnish papers with material free of cost are prone to take the position that the paper accepting favors is in a measure placed under obligations to them, and they are likely to go even further and assume that the press generally should maintain the same attitude toward them.

A very direct illustration of this is found in a letter we have received from the head of the correspondence course work at an agricultural college, undertaking to call us down for the expression of opinion in regard to correspondence courses in our January 1st issue, and expressing the hope that "if you cannot agree with us in your attitude toward the work, that you may see your way clear to refrain from putting any stumbling blocks in the way of our progress in this direction."

There may be occasion to say more of that incident in another connection. What we want to discuss here is the phase of service of the agricultural press which neither the Secretary of Agriculture nor others who want to use it to exploit their work seem to appreciate.

The agricultural papers including the poultry papers are not only the best means of distributing information upon agricultural matters, but the best means of collecting it and of effecting an interchange of ideas between persons interested in the subject. The press is not dependent upon departments and institutions for material nor is it any proper part of their duty to provide such material except as they give out information about their work or reports of original investigations. The furnishing of such material is in no sense a favor to the press but is a fulfillment of the duty of the department or institution to the public through the press.

The greater part of what the departments and institutions send the press is matter that does not come under either of the above descriptions. At the time the Chief of the Office of Information was sending out the circular letter mentioned above, his office was sending out a series of four articles on brooding chickens, each of which articles would quite fill a page of this paper, and there was nothing in them that in any way differentiated them from what any unofficial writer might write on the same subject. They were simply common knowledge written up by someone in the Department of Agriculture. Much of what is sent from State colleges and experiment stations is of the same character, but with the difference that the matter from these institutions is usually more or less of an advertisement for individuals, while in what comes from Washington the glory is usually given to the Department of Agriculture.

The writer is one of the editors who has supposed that the editions of government bulletins were sufficient for distribution to those desiring them. Such supposition seems warranted both by the announcements regarding their free distribution, and by the fact that so far as we hear people who want bulletins rarely have any difficulty in getting any that are at all recent.

The logical inference is that though as stated the editions of the bulletins are inadequate for distribution to all farmers, they are more than sufficient to supply the demand for them. This conclusion seems to be borne out by the announcement at the close of the fourth article on brooding to which reference has been made that a bulletin of the department "which contains the practical instructions that have been given in this series * * * may be had by poultry raisers free of charge on application, etc."

This is certainly a very peculiar situation. We are asked privately to print bulletins because the supply is not sufficient for general distribution and at the same time are asked to publish a notice that the bulletin, which has been published in our paper because readers could not otherwise get it, can be obtained free on application to the Department.

Then in the case of the Colorado institution. It isn't what the college and station may learn by investigation, or what their judgment moves them to submit for publication, but "If you are not making use of our notes * * * if they are not meeting your needs, we are willing to change them." This is the attitude of those that want publicity, not of those offering what they suppose has real value.

Good Time to Buy Stock

NEVER in the history of improved poultry culture have conditions generally been as favorable to the buyer who wants to get good stock either as foundation stock, or to improve what he has been breeding, as they are and will be during the first half of the year 1915. This remark applies equally to grown stock, to eggs for hatching and to chicks, but especially to matured birds and eggs, for the present conditions of trade in these are especially favorable to the buyer. In day old chicks the facilities for supplying the demand seem to be inadequate and for that reason the average quality of offerings is perhaps not as high, but lots of fine quality chicks will be sold at very reasonable prices.

There is no doubt that the development of the day old chick business has hurt the trade in eggs for hatching to some extent, but that does not signify, as some seem to hope and others to fear, that the eggs for hatching business is to decline and disappear.

If all the people who need to buy to start a stock or to improve stock could realize how good their opportunity is at present all reasonable lines in poultry culture would start off with a rush, for nearly all need to buy something—if only a bird or two or a few eggs or chicks.

The slow trade of the last two or three seasons has led to a quite noticeable improvement in the stocks of many breeders, for unless a breeder has a stock large out of proportion to his sales, good trade tends to reduce the general average quality of his flock, and in fact of all stocks of a variety in great demand.

And the obstructions to trade so far this season have tended to leave an unusually large proportion of good birds in the breeders' hands which they will now sell at low prices for quality, especially in males. The females they are not so ready to sacrifice, because they can be carried over easily and pay their way, and besides, these surplus females add to the quality of their breeding pens, especially the second class ones, and the better value they can give egg buyers the more surely they will hold their egg trade.

"Labor with what zeal we will, something still remains undone," said the poet.

The editor who discovers one or more errors in nearly every issue just too late to correct them, appreciates this. Some errors are insignificant; few are very serious; most of them are easily recognized as errors by the reader who usually can supply the correction himself.

Of the latter kind was the omission in our last issue of the word "early" from the heading of the editorial on early hatching.

One of the agricultural papers tells how, out in Indiana, 238 farmers last year had a 5-acre corn growing contest, and the 21 of them who succeeded in getting 100 bushels or more of shelled corn to the acre have formed a Hundred Bushel Club, to which will be admitted only those who have produced a hundred bushels to the acre and proved it. Why haven't our laying contest people formed some 250-egg clubs?



Poultry Plant at Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Alabama.

MORE ABOUT POULTRY METHODS IN CHINA

HERE is some further matter of interest about China which we reprint from the January issue of the *Poultry Advocate*, Toronto, Can. The information was given Prof. F. C. Elford by Dr. W. H. Birks, a medical missionary at Chengtu in the province of Szechwan



Now is a Good Time to Build Coops.

A Good Type of Coop Used on Farm of Lester Tompkins, Concord, Mass.

in response to inquiries suggested by current reports in America as to the quality of Chinese eggs.

"Yours of August 5th arrived a week or so ago. Have made some inquiries; Mr. Percy Westaway, who is in charge of the Mission Press here, has been doing some experimenting with these Chinese chickens. As you probably know, the chickens here are the original Rhode Island Reds.

Now, as to your questions. We eat the eggs here all the time without any bad effects, and they are fairly fresh, except that in the very hot weather it is somewhat difficult to keep them that way. I understand that down in Central China the Chinese will not themselves eat the eggs, as they say they cause disease. I cannot speak with any authority on the subject of what is done down there.

The other evening I had one of the English-speaking clerks from the Foreign Office in to supper, and I give you the information as he gave it. You must consider that it is probable that conditions are not quite as good as he says.

Chickens in the towns and villages eat all kinds of filth, the very mention of which is almost enough to turn one's stomach. However, practically all the eggs and chickens which are sold on the street come from the country. The hens are kept in an enclosure made of bamboo fencing. There is a small covered part for them to get under at night and when it is raining. The Chinese say that if they get all muddy they will not lay many eggs, and so they do not want them to get out into the paddy fields. Their food consists almost entirely of boiled rice, which they eat out of wooden basins. To this is sometimes added some chopped greens. They use straw nests, and the eggs are gathered very soon after they are laid and placed in large baskets with straw

in the bottom, and the baskets are slung from a pole which a man carries over his shoulder. If they want to ship any distance the eggs are put in little baskets, which hold ten or twenty and are made of split bamboo about a third of an inch wide and about a sixteenth of an inch thick. They have handles, and are superior to anything I have ever seen at home. Eggs are always sold by the ten. You may depend on it that it will be a long time before there are many Sze Chwan

pole he carries from his shoulder. Instead of carrying a yoke, as we do, they carry with one basket in front and another behind. They can swing from one shoulder to the other without missing a step. They swing along at a trot that you could not keep up to walking. A man will carry over a hundred pounds this way and do thirty miles a day, day after day. The carrying rate is about fifteen cents (Canadian) a day.

Have not seen any of these incubation methods in action, but will try to get some more information one of these days. Mr. Westaway's poultry is beginning to show the results of selected breeding, and he may be able to get some information on what can be done in the matter."

The "Rhode Island Reds" of China referred to appear to be the same stock as the early Shanghaes and Cochins that came to this country. Many of these were reddish, buff and some quite dark. Early Standards made several varieties of different shades of buff and red.

Victoria B. C. Laying Contest.

The competition at Victoria this year is wholly of pens from British Columbia. There are 17 pens of White Leghorns, 1 of Anconas and 6 of Silver Campines in the non-weight varieties. In the weight varieties there are 21 pens, 7 of them being White Wyandottes and 7 Reds. The weight varieties are outlaying the others this year, about one-third of the light weights being reported as in heavy molt.

The competition pens are near a military camp, the proximity of which is said disturbs the Mediterranean type birds, but seems not to affect the others.



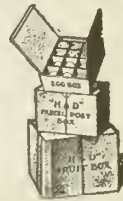
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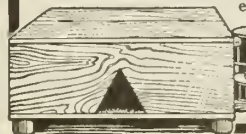
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WHITE ORPINGTONS
WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS
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SUGGESTIONS TO STUDENTS IN REGARD TO PREPARATION OF PAPERS ON POULTRY TOPICS

FROM a student at an agricultural college I received the other day a request for a considerable amount of detailed information relative to the starting of a poultry farm. I was a little at a loss to understand just what use was to be made of the information until on the following day there came another request from another student at the same institution for more complete information upon another subject, stating that it was desired for use in the preparation of his graduation thesis.

It is not possible for me to give to either of these students by letter the information that he desires, nor is it advisable to undertake to answer their questions for general readers with the idea of imparting that particular knowledge in that way. After puzzling over the situation for some time it occurs to me that perhaps I can help these students and others who have similar work to do by taking their inquiries as a basis for discussion of the preparation of such papers. If in doing so I must at some points express or imply criticisms of the questions asked, I trust that those interested will understand them as they are made, not as in any way reflecting upon the attitude of the correspondents or upon methods of instruction, but as frank consideration of the matters involved by one who feels that he fully appreciates the difficulties which beset both instructors and students in developing the academic features of a practical subject of the character of poultry culture.

The first letter reads:—

"In an endeavor to compile data relative to the starting of a poultry farm, I am asking that you give me any information you may have or wish to impart concerning the following questions:

"If starting a farm in the fall and intending to hatch the following spring would you start with hens or pullets? Why? What age and numbers of stock would you start with? In what months would you hatch? Using 1,000 pullets as a basis what per cent of mortality would you give that would occur each month starting with November 1st? Would this hold true for hens? If not what would be the mortality among hens? What

would be the per cent of egg production each month for pullets and hens? How many culls and broken eggs would result each month from hens and from pullets? How many dozens of marketable eggs would be produced each month from pullets, also from hens? What average wholesale price should one receive per dozen per month? (Give 1914 prices if possible from your locality.) What is the average egg production per pullet per year? Per hen? How long would you keep hens? Why?"

The second is as follows:—

"I am collecting data on the 'Capon Industry' for a graduation thesis and would like to have you answer the questions asked below and send them to me at your earliest convenience:

1. What breeds make the best capons?
2. At what age, weight, and time of year is it best to caponize?
3. How long should they be fed before being placed on the market?
4. How should birds be cared for before and after the operation?
5. What rations are fed?
6. Which rations are the most economical?
7. Which rations produce the quickest gains?
8. Which rations produce the largest gains?
9. What is the cost per pound of gain?
10. What is the per cent profit on capons?
11. Where are capons raised?
12. Who buys capons?
13. What kind of bird does the market demand?
14. Is the demand for capons large?
15. What is the season for capons?
16. What are the average prices paid for capons by the packer and by the consumer?
17. Where are the best markets?
18. How should capons be prepared for the market?
19. How are they graded?
20. How do western capons compete with eastern capons on eastern markets?
21. Under what conditions is it profitable to raise capons?
22. Does it pay to raise capons in Massachusetts?
23. What are Massachusetts packers doing in the capon business?
24. What is the outlook in Massachusetts for the capon industry?
25. Why is there not more caponizing done by farmers and poultry men?
26. Is it profitable to caponize in the spring when cockerels are high?

27. At what price is it profitable to do so?
28. How does the price received for capons compare with that received for cockerels? With that for hens?
29. Will capons sell as well ordinarily to dealers in small quantities as they do in dozen, two dozen, or in larger quantities?
30. Is it best for the average farmer to market his capons alive or dressed?
31. How are capons served to the fancy trade?
32. Who is the jobber in the commercial poultry business?"

It is the reasonable inference that in each of these cases the student's questions indicate his ideas of the treatment of the subject. It is also to be inferred that each of these students made similar inquiries from other persons and from persons in other localities.

It is rarely possible to collect a useful supply of information upon any particular poultry topic in that way. The replies of those who answer briefly are not likely to be of much service and if they happen to be somewhat contradictory may be very confusing to one who is not in a position to sift the matters involved. To give at all satisfactory answers to either of the above lists of questions would require much more time than those requested for information can usually give.

The text books and reference books that they have used in their course supplemented by the poultry library at their college should be the students' principal sources of material for papers upon poultry subjects and should be worked thoroughly before application for information is made to outside sources. I do not think that it is going too far to say that unless the greater part of the material to be used upon a topic can be secured from a good working library it is not advisable to use that topic. Having thoroughly prepared as far as the resources of the college will help him, the student may find that there are points upon which certain information which might be procured from certain persons would add to the completeness of his treatment of his subject. In general, there would be but one or two special questions to ask and those requested for information would often take pleasure in replying to such special questions, for the questions would be likely to indicate familiarity with the subject on the part of the inquirer, and the answering of them would not unduly tax the time of the person addressed.

Some of our agricultural colleges have poultry libraries very complete as to books of service to students, and also have files of most poultry journals at least for as long as the poultry department at the college has been established. Many of them have files of some of the journals covering a period of twenty to twenty-five years. If I were going to write upon either of the subjects mentioned above, or upon any subject where I was not giving the result of my own observations and experience, I would begin by a thorough examination of the literature relating to it, making notes of or marking for future reference

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COME AND SEE THIS FLOCK IF YOU CAN, or ask the editor of this paper, or the Professor of Poultry Husbandry, New Hampshire Agricultural College, Durham, N. H., or Mr. John Lowell, Chestnut Hill, Mass., President of the Boston Poultry Show. Visitors are always welcome any day except Sunday.

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whatever I found that I thought would be of use to me.

If I were taking the subject of starting a poultry farm, I would not assume some hypothetical case but would go systematically through the files of poultry papers for about twenty years back and would select from the stories of poultry farms that I found there such of the most satisfactory accounts, especially those of enterprises still carried on as would give me material for a tolerably broad discussion of the points of greatest importance in starting a farm as shown by the actual experience of those poultry farmers. I would not undertake to go into the matters of detail as to production, losses, etc., indicated in the questions asked me, because such data can rarely be procured in sufficient amount to justify generalizations from it, and further because the thesis would cover enough ground without it.

In reading up accounts of poultry farms the student will sometimes find the widest diversity as to many things, both as to the experiences of poultrymen and interpretations of these by those who write them up. But if he will sift out all but the permanent undertakings and will compare these to discover in what they are alike he should be able to come to a true appreciation of the essentials of his subject and once he grasps these he will without much difficulty separate essentials and non-essentials in all reports.

A study of the subject of capons calls for somewhat different line of investiga-

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sume capons never hear of or call them by that name at all. Most of them are sold as "roasting chickens" and not dressed capon style at all. Anyone going into a market in Boston and buying a large, soft chicken for roasting gets a capon. Anyone calling for a capon gets a large roasting chicken. The capon is

published in the *American Poultry Journal* a half-tone from a photo showing that a light fall of snow had not obstructed the windows. I don't remember where the photo was taken. Dr. Woods' own houses are in southeastern Massachusetts where snows are not the heaviest at any time. In fact it is the comparative freedom of this section from heavy and accumulating snows that makes it so favorable for some lines of poultry culture. But aside from that. Since Dr. Woods began to exploit this type of house some four or five years ago we have had very little snow even north and west of Boston, so that he has hardly had an opportunity to try it out under the conditions in which it becomes unsatisfactory. I happened to use a house with a roof of this type when living in Waltham in the winter of 1897-1898 which was a winter of very heavy snows, and I knew absolutely what I was talking about when I said when this type of house began to be exploited as the "Woods" house that the banking of snow against the windows over the roof was a serious objection to it.

The house that I used had been built then at least twelve to fifteen years, so that feature goes back thirty years—and probably much farther.

The confident predictions of some writers "to the contrary notwithstanding," there is nothing so uncertain as the outlook for heavy exports of eggs to Europe.



A Good Style of Colony House Used on the Poultry Farm of the U. S. Bureau of Animal Industry, Beltsville, Md.

tion and more real study. The literature relating directly to the subject is not extensive, and a day would probably be sufficient for the student to familiarize himself with it, if it is accessible to him. Besides pamphlets or articles giving directions about capons and caponizing he will find that those relating to roasters or roasting chickens especially in the districts where special attention is given to the production of these in Eastern Massachusetts and in the vicinity of Philadelphia are useful to him. From such sources he will learn that the production of capons is not a distinct industry, but that where it is most specialized both pullets and cockerels are grown to sell as roasters and the caponizing of the cockerels is simply incidental as the necessary operation to keep them soft meated until well grown."

For information about prices of capons the files of such papers as the *New York Produce Review* or files of separate market reports should be studied. Every college which has a poultry department ought to try to have in its library as complete files of such material as possible. Reports of Chambers of Commerce and similar organizations in large poultry receiving centers also contain much useful data relating to markets and prices, and colleges should try to get as complete sets of these as possible.

Upon such points as rate and cost of growth the student must take direct information if he can find it relating to capons; if not, and if he wishes to develop this phase of the subject he may take any data he can find upon growth, cost, etc., and from a careful use of it deduce conclusions, for up to maturity the data for uncaponized birds would apply to capons.

Perhaps the most difficult thing for a student to appreciate, if he cannot familiarize himself with the situation in the markets, is that most of those who con-

more famed in poultry literature and through an occasional reference in other literature than in consumer's lists of delicacies. There his identity is merged with that of chickens, and a cockerel as long as he remains soft meated will "eat" as well and bring as good a price as a capon of the same weight.

Such lines of reading and investigation as I have mentioned in this connection ought to have the attention of students in poultry courses at all stages of their course. The library should be planned and developed to be of the greatest possible service to them in such studies. In general, the practice should be to take a topic covering not too much ground and try to make a short and comprehensive paper on it, and when the time comes to prepare the graduation thesis it might well be made an elaboration of some of the best work of this kind done during the course.

SEMI-MONITOR TOP HOUSES AND SNOW STORMS

EDITOR FARM-POULTRY:—Some time ago I saw an article by you on the Dr. Woods type of open front house re the snow drifting and blocking up the windows on the roof. I am enclosing a photo of my house showing a heavy fall of snow and will state that before the winter was over the snow drifted clear to the top of the windows.

Wilton, N. H. J. H. WILCOCK.

The photograph which Mr. Wilcock sends shows the snow half way up on the windows. Another snow like the one photographed would cover them up. I think it was last winter that Dr. Woods

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ON REDS, 3rd pen, 3rd cockerel, and 4th pullet.
ON WHITE ROCKS, 1st old pen, 5th young pen,
6th cock, 3rd cockerel, and 3rd pullet.

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Addresses given with the first mention of name. Towns not otherwise designated are in Massachusetts.

LIGHT BRAHMAS—Willowbrook Farm, Beverly, 1, 2, 5 ckl; 3, 5, 6 hen; 2, 3, 6 pul; 2, 5 young pen; 3, 5 old pen. Balch & Brown, Manchester, Conn., 3, 6 ckl; 2, 4 hen; 2 ckl; 1 pul. Wm. A. Hendrickson, Milton, 4ck; 1 hen; 6 ckl; 3 young pen. Fred S. Barton, Norwood, 1, 5 ckl. Fairview Poultry Farm, So. Portland, Me., 3, 4 ckl. Geo. Y. Fletcher, Belmont, 4, 5 pul; 1 old pen; 1 young pen. Harvey C. Wood, Bound Brook, N. J., 4 young pen. Shawheen Farm, Bedford, 4 old pen. F. C. Stockwell, Stoneham, 5 old pen.

DARK BRAHMAS—David V. Stewart, Gloversville, N. Y., 1, 2 ckl; 1, 2 hen. W. A. Fuller, Fultonville, N. Y., 5 ckl; 4, 5 hen; 1 pul. Dr. S. Lott, Bellona, N. Y., 6 ckl; 3 hen; 3 ckl; 2 pul. H. C. Lane, Peterboro, N. H., 1, 2 ckl.

BUFF COCHINS—Oakland Farm, Taunton, 1, 2, 3, 5 ckl; 1, 2, 3, 4 hen; 1, 2, 3, 4 ckl; 1, 2, 3, 4 pul; 1 old pen; 2 young pen. A. P. Ingram, West Chester, Pa., 4 ckl; 5 hen; 5 ckl; 5 pul. L. K. & H. K. Foss, 100 Cottage St., Melrose, 6 ckl; 5 ckl; 6 pul. T. W. Daly, Atlantic, 6 hen.

PARTRIDGE COCHINS—Baylies Bros., Taunton, 1, 2 ckl; 1, 2, 4, 5 hen; 1, 2 ckl; 1 pul. Mr. & Mrs. T. E. L. Kemp, Allston, 3 hen. C. Oliver Loud, So. Framingham, 6 hen.

BLACK COCHINS—W. S. Williams Whitman, 1 ckl; 1 hen; 1 ckl; 1 pul.

WHITE COCHINS—Geo. Wilson, Portland, Me., 1 ckl; 1, 2 hen. S. B. Roy, Worcester, 2 ckl.

BLACK LANGSHANS—J. F. Robinson, So. Weymouth, 1 ckl; 1 hen; 1 ckl; 1 pul; 1 pen. Chickatawbut Farm, Canton, 2, 3 hen; 2 ckl; 3, 4 pul. Thos. Fowler, New London, Conn., 4 hen; 2, 5 pul.

WHITE LANGSHANS—Pastime Farm, Allentown, Pa., 1 ckl; 1 hen; 2 ckl; 1 pul. Mr. & Mrs. T. E. L. Kemp, 2 ckl; 4 hen; 1 ckl; 2 pul. Wm. C. Bramhall, Weston, 2, 3 hen.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS—A. C. Hawkins, Lancaster, 1, 4 ckl; 1, 3 hen; 1 ckl; 1, 3 pul-bred ckl; 1 ckl-bred hen; 5 pul-bred ckl; 5 ckl-bred pul; 1 old pen. Hattie Nicholson, Leominster, 2 ckl. Grove Hill Poultry Yards, Waltham, 3 ckl; 4 ckl; 3 pul; 3, 4 ckl-bred hen; 1 ckl-bred pul; 1 pen. Quimby & Adams, E. Rochester, N. H., 5 ckl; 2 ckl. Wm. E. Carpenter, E. Providence, R. I., 6 ckl; 2 ckl-bred hen. C. H. Latham, Lancaster, 3, 4, 6 hen; 1, 2, 5 pul; 2, 4, 5 pul-bred ckl; 1, 2 pul-bred ckl; 1, 2 pul-bred hen. Geo. A. Bowker, Worcester, 5 hen; 3 ckl; 5 ckl-bred hen; 4 pul-bred ckl; 3 ckl-bred pul; 3 ckl-bred pen. J. E. Waterman, Rehoboth, 5 ckl. Pittsfield Poultry Farms Co., Holliston, 6 ckl; 4, 6 pul; 2 pen; 1 ckl-bred hen; 2 pul-bred pen. Walter H. Day, Fairhaven, 3 pul-bred ckl. Natt L. Divoll, Bellows Falls, Vt., 1 ckl-bred pul. Geo. L. Cunningham, Sag Harbor, N. Y., 2 ckl-bred pul. Lambert's Poultry Farm, Apponaug, R. I., 2 old pen. C. A. Tower, Franklin, 2 ckl-bred pen.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS—Wm. E. Wade, Rockland, 1 ckl; 5 hen; 2 old pen. Pittsfield Poultry Farm, 2, 4 ckl; 3, 1 hen; 1 ckl; 2, 1, 5 pul; 4 pen. Samuel Knowles, Lexington, 3 ckl; 1, 5 ckl; 6 pen. M. H. Bickley, Wallingford, Pa., 5 ckl; 1 hen; 1 old pen. Mirimichi Poultry Farm, Foxboro, 6 ckl; 3 ckl; 3 pul; 1 old pen; 5 pen. A. H. Harris, E. Pepperell, 2 hen. R. S. Chalker, Hingham, Conn., 6 hen. Frederick Marshall, So. Hanover, 2 ckl; 3 pen. W. F. Hayward, Southville, 5 ckl; 1 pul; 2 pen. Chas. W. Pratt, No. Abington, 6 ckl. B. F. Whitman, So. Weymouth, 6 pul. J. H. Northup, Jr., Apponaug, R. I., 1 young pen. Robert Jenkinson, Mansfield, 3 old pen.

BUFF PLYMOUTH ROCKS—Edward A. Carpenter, Slaterville, R. I., 1 ckl; 1 hen; 3 ckl; 1 pul. Chas. E. Coffin, Providence, R. I., 2 ckl; 6 pul. Walter S. Field, Somers, Conn., 3 ckl; 4 hen; 5 ckl; 5 pul. C.

T. Adams, Kennebunkport, Me., 4 ckl; 6 ckl. Sunny-side Poultry Farm, Bristol, Vt., 5 ckl; 3 hen; 4 ckl; 1 old pen. Percy E. Jarvis, Marion, 2 hen. F. J. Nutting, Burlington, Vt., 1 ckl; 2 pul. Howard S. Blankenship, Marion, 2 ckl; 3, 4 pul.

PARTRIDGE PLYMOUTH ROCKS—Glenwood Farm, W. Mansfield, 1, 3 ckl; 3 hen; 4, 5 ckl; 6 pul; 3 young pen. A. Geoffrey Smith, Mattapan, 2 ckl; 1 ckl; 5 pul. Paul Kilgobell, Walpole, 4, 5 ckl; 2 hen; 2, 6 ckl; 4 pul; 1 pen. Frank O. Shepardson, Mansfield, 6 ckl; 4, 5 hen. Laura Faye Howe, Mansfield, 1 hen; 2, 3 pul. G. S. Buxton, Bellows Falls, Vt., 6 hen; 1 pul. Bonaparte Park Poultry Ranch, Bordenstown, N. J., 3 ckl; 2 pen.

COLUMBIAN PLYMOUTH ROCKS—L. A. Moore, Chelsea, 1 ckl; 1 hen; 1 pul. H. A. Rice, Alburgh, Vt., 2 ckl; 2 hen; 3 ckl. Tobey Bros., Everett, 1, 2, 4 ckl. A. Remhardt, So. Quincy, 5 ckl.

SILVER WYANDOTTES—Redington Fiske, Boston, 1 ckl. Eli Banta, R. F. D. 1, Portland, Ind., 2, 4 ckl. Geo. W. Weed, East Lee, 3, 6 ckl. Dr. T. H. Charnbury, Hanover, Pa., 5 ckl; 6 hen; 1 ckl; 1 pul. R. G. Williams, Barre, 1, 2 hen; 5 ckl; 2, 3, 4 pul; 2 pen. Wood & Freeman, Fitchburg, 4, 5 hen; 6 pul; 3 young pen. Dr. Henry M. Halvin, Brooklyn, N. Y., 3 hen. Terry & Ladd, Brockton, 2 ckl. Miss Rhoda G. Packard, Centerdale, R. I., 3 ckl. Edward W. Staples, Taunton, 4 ckl. M. Adelman Norwood, 5 pul. J. F. Van Aistyne, Kinderhook, N. Y., 1 pen.

GOLDEN WYANDOTTES—O. P. Chase, Andover, 1, 2 ckl; 1, 2 hen; 1, 2, 3 ckl; 1, 2, 3 pul.

WHITE WYANDOTTES—Hinde & Holme, Toronto, Canada, 1 ckl; 6 hen; 5 pul. Joseph Russell, Toronto, Canada, 2, 3 ckl; 1, 5 hen; 6 ckl; 4 pul; 1, 2 pen. West Mt. Poultry Yds., Naugatuck, Conn., 4 ckl. Geo. H. Pollard, Greenbush, 5 ckl. J. W. Andrews, Dighton, 6 ckl; 2, 3 hen; 2 ckl; 6 pul; 3, 4 young pen. Josef Jahme, Natick, 4 hen. Fred E. Noyes, Marlboro, 1 ckl. White Wyand. Poul. Yds., Westborough, 3 ckl; 1, 2 pul. F. H. Nickerson, Poolville, N. Y., 4 ckl. Horace W. Holton, Maplewood, 5 ckl; 6 pen. Fernbrook Farm, Albany, N. Y., 3 pul; 5 young pen.

BLACK WYANDOTTES—Frank C. Sites, Bay Village, O., 1, 3 ckl; 2, 3 hen; 2, 3 ckl; 1, 2 pul. H. H. Howell, Riverhead, N. Y., 2 ckl; 1 hen; 4 ckl; 1 pul. James L. Austin, Stoughton, 1 ckl; 3 pul.

BUFF WYANDOTTES—Walnut Grove Poultry Yards, Watertown, Conn., 1 ckl. Chas. E. Coffin, Providence, R. I., 2 ckl; 2 hen; 1 ckl; 5 pul. G. A. Cook, Easthampton, 3 ckl; 1, 4 hen; 2 ckl; 1, 2, 3, 4 pul; 3 pen. King & Whiting, Plainville, 4 ckl. C. O. Smith, Woonsocket, R. I., 5 ckl; 3 hen. Miss M. C. Condit, No. Stoughton, 5 hen; 3 ckl; 2 pen. Dr. N. W. Sanborn, Holden, 4, 5 ckl; 1 pen.

PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTES—D. S. Strong, Middle Haddam, Conn., 1 ckl; 2 ckl; 2 pul. A. G. Thompson, Franklin, N. H., 2 ckl; 2, 3 hen; 6 ckl; 1, 2 pul. Chas. H. Wood, Worcester, 3, 4 ckl; 5, 6 hen; 3 ckl; 5 pul; 1 pen. E. W. Lincoln, Fall River, 5 ckl. Bernard E. Donnell, Norwood, 6 ckl. Shellfield Farm, Glendale, 1, 1 hen; 1, 5 ckl; 3 pul; 1, 2 pen.

SILVER PENCILED WYANDOTTES—Castle Farm, Charles River, 1, 3 ckl; 2, 3 hen; 1, 2, 3 ckl; 4, 5 pul. Horace Havemeyer, Stamford, Conn., 2, 4 ckl; 5 hen; 5 ckl; 2 pul; 1, 1 pen. A. L. Hathaway, R. F. D. Abington, 5 ckl; 4 ckl. F. W. Rogers, Montello, 1, 4 hen; 1, 3 pul; 2 pen.

COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTES—Ralph Woodward, Grafton, 1 ckl; 2 hen; 1 ckl; 1 old pen. Harwood Farm, Littleton, 2 ckl; 5 ckl; 3 pul. Willburtha Farms, Trenton Junction, N. J., 3, 4 ckl; 1, 3 hen; 1 pen. Jas. E. Perkins, W. Stoughton, 5 ckl; 4 hen; 2 pen. Silas Bartlett, Lewiston, Me., 5 hen; 2, 5 pul. Henry B. Miller, Clark's Summit, Pa., 2 ckl. Jas. A. Brackett, Mattapan, 3 ckl. F. M. Lamb, Stoughton, 4 ckl. Harry L. Freeman, So. Duxbury, 1 pul. Calcutt Bros., Blackstone, 4 pul.

AMERICAN DOMINQUES—C. W. Besse, Jefferson, Me., 1, 2 ckl; 1, 3 hen; 1, 2, 3 ckl; 1, 3, 4 pul; 1 pen. Leon L. Barndt & Co., Hellertown, Pa., 3 ckl; 2 hen; 2 pul.

S. C. R. 1. REDS—Red Feather Farm, Tiverton 4 Cors., R. 1., 1 ckl; 3 hen; 1 pul; 4 pen. Frank D. Read, Bridgewater, 2 ckl. Lester Tompkins, Concord, 3, 6 ckl; 4 hen; 6 young pen. Owen Farms, Vineyard Haven, 4 ckl; 1 hen; 1, 4 ckl; 1, 5 pen. A. S. Bailey, Cobalt, Conn., 5 ckl; 6 hen; 3 pul. Stephen H. Parker, Bedford, 2 hen; 2 pen. Harold Tompkins, Concord, 5 hen. S. G. McLean, So. Glastonbury, Conn., 2 ckl. Mirimichi Poultry Farm, Foxboro, 3 ckl; 3 pen. Rosemont Farm, Nashua, N. H., 5 ckl. White Birch Poultry Farm, Bridgewater, 6 ckl. Bowman & Walker, Fayville, 2 pul. Onaway Poultry Farm, Wrentham, 5, 6 pul. E. W. Cunningham, Exeter, N. H., 1 young pen.

R. C. R. 1. REDS—Red Feather Farm, 1, 2 ckl; 3 hen; 3, 5 ckl; 3 pen. A. Eugene Alden, W. Bridgewater, 3 ckl; 4 ckl; 3, 5 pul. Lester Tompkins, 4 ckl; 4 hen; 2 ckl; 2 pul; 2 pen. T. Edward Cordis, Longmeadow, 5 ckl. Harold Tompkins, 6 ckl; 1, 4 pul; 4 pen. House Rock Poultry Farm, E. Weymouth, 1 hen. Payne Bros., R. F. D. 1, Portland, Conn., 2, 5, 6 hen; 1 ckl; 1 old pen; 1 young pen. Duncan McCulloch, Jr., Glencoe, Md., 6 ckl. Frank D. Read, 6 pul; 5 pen. F. H. Clarke, Chelsea, 2 old pen. D. P. Shore, Fall River, 6 pen.

S. C. R. 1. BUFFS—O. C. Rhodes, Woonsocket, R. I., 1 pen.

WHITE DORRINGS—J. H. Warrington, Cornwall, Ont., 1 ckl; 2 hen; 2 ckl; 1 pul. Chas. H. Yapple, Oswego, N. Y., 2 ckl; 1 hen. Ralph R. Chant, Johnston, N. Y., 3 ckl; 3 hen; 1 ckl; 2 pul.

COLOR DORRINGS—J. H. Warrington, 1 ckl; 1 hen; 2 ckl; 2 pen. J. R. Crispin, Magnolia, 2 ckl; 3, 4, 5 hen. W. D. Woodruff, St. Catherine's, Ont., 2 hen; 1 ckl; 1 pul.

SILVER GRAY DORRINGS—Watson Westfall, Sayre, Pa., 1, 4 ckl; 1, 2 hen; 1 ckl; 1, 2, 4 pul. John S. Cope, Germantown, Phila., Pa., 3 ckl; 4 hen; 2, 4 ckl. W. D. Woodruff, 4 ckl. C. M. Weld, Readville, 3 hen; 3, 5 pul. H. M. Aldrich, Lexington, 3 ckl; 1 pen.

S. C. BUFF ORPINGTONS—Lucknow Farm, Darlen, Conn., 1, 2 ckl; 4 hen; 1 ckl; 1, 3 pul; 1, 2 pen. Henrietta E. Hooker, So. Hadley, 3 ckl; 1, 6 hen. Mrs. E. S. Everett & Son, No. Attleboro, 4, 6 ckl; 3, 5 ckl. Wm. T. McAfee, New Bedford, 5 ckl. Chas. N. McNear, Ashland, 3 hen; 4 ckl. Dr. Paul A. Hudnut, Chesterfield, 2 ckl. A. M. Bardwell, Westboro, 6 ckl; 4, 6 pul; 3 young pen; 4 old pen. Irving W. Dillon, Lawrence, 5 hen. Hickory Farm, Ludlow, 2 pul; 6 pen. Geo. E. Bessom, Mansfield, 6 pul. Mrs. G. E. Bessom, Mansfield, 5 pen.

R. C. BUFF ORPINGTONS—J. H. Clagg, Everett, 1, 2 ckl; 1, 2 pul.

S. C. BLACK ORPINGTONS—Leonard Hinds, Attleboro, 1 ckl. Maplehurst Farm, Kingston, R. I., 2, 4 ckl; 3, 5, 6 hen; 3 ckl; 4 pul; 2, 4 pen. Chas. N. McNear, 3 ckl; 6 ckl; 1 pul; 1 pen. Kenilworth Poultry Yards, Holyoke, 6 ckl; 3 pen. R. L. Bloom, Westfield, N. J., 1 hen; 2 ckl; 3 pul. Mrs. E. S. Everett & Son, 2 hen; 5 ckl. Ideal Poultry Yds., W. Springfield, 4 hen. Roy A. Davenport, Fall River, 4 ckl; 5 pul. Baymer Poultry Farm, Taunton, 6 pul.

BLUE ORPINGTONS—Haldie Nicholson, Leominster, 1, 2, 5 ckl; 1, 4, 6 hen; 1, 2, 3 ckl; 1, 4, 6 pul; 2, 3 pen. L. W. Bridges, So. Framingham, 3 ckl. Ideal Poultry Yds., 4 ckl; 5 pul. C. W. Freeman, Chelsea, 6 ckl. H. E. Challis, Plalston, N. H., 2 hen; 3 pul; 1 pen. Henrietta E. Hooker, 3 hen; 2 pul. Chas. Longbottom, Plymouth, 5 hen. H. P. Hobart, So. Braintree, 4 ckl. J. W. Bean, So. Braintree, 5 ckl.

S. C. WHITE ORPINGTONS—Colonial Poultry Yards, Wakefield, 1 ckl; 4 hen; 4 ckl; 5 pul; 2 pen. Irving W. Dillon, 2 ckl; 2 hen. Akwenasa Poultry Yards, Worcester, 3 ckl. E. W. Poole, New Bedford, 4 ckl. Eugene Siles, Elyria, O., 5 ckl; 1 ckl; 4 pul. O. T. Curtis, No. Woburn, 6 ckl; 6 ckl; 5 pen. Ideal Poultry Yds., 1 hen. Geo. H. Hendry, Mattapan, 3 hen. W. C. Roraback, Longmeadow, 5 hen. Ed. C. Williams, Springfield, 2 ckl. Ralph E. Simmons, Pittsfield, 3 ckl; 1, 3 pul. Geo. W. Weed, E. Lee, 5 ckl. Boford's Orpington Farm, Bloomfield, Conn., 2 pul. A. L. Dyer, Brockton, 6 pul. D. W. Davis, Montello, 1 pen. Hickory Farm, Ludlow, 3 pen. Mrs. H. E. Jordan, Atlantic, 4 pen.

CUCKOO ORPINGTONS—Jas. H. Gilman & Sons, Peabody, 1 ckl; 1 hen.

R. C. WHITE ORPINGTONS—Glenwood Poultry Farm, Syracuse, N. Y., 1 pen.

BUCKEYES—Ernest Watson, Methuen, 1 ckl; 1 hen. Elton C. Mahon, Norwood, Tenn., 2, 3 ckl; 1, 2, 4 ckl. Chas. L. Whitman, Raynham, 4 ckl; 3 ckl; 4 pul. Fred B. Harris, Woburn, 5 ckl; 1, 2, 3 pul. H. W. &

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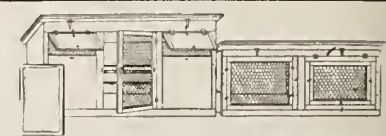
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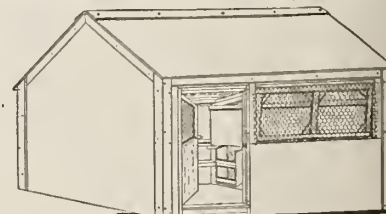
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Is just the thing for sitters, as it does not harm eggs or chicks. Keep your hens free from lice and they will thrive and be profitable. 100 oz. \$1.00; 48 oz. 50 cts., 15 oz. 25 cts. Large sample of Powder or Headlice Ointment 10 cts. "Secrets of Success with Poultry" by D. J. Lambert for 2c stamp.

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Mr. Robt. Christophel, Pine Bay Farm, Holland, Mich., bought one 360-egg Buffalo early last season. In March he ordered two more, and followed up with orders for two, one, and then two more—rush orders placed as the machines "Earned themselves from orders received." At the end he wrote: "We have had a splendid season." There is no reason why you should not do as well as this Repeat Customer. Custom Hatching and the Day Old Chick business pays, and it is quick returns.

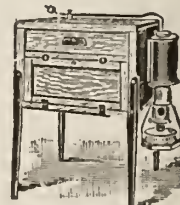
Dear Sir:—Enclosed find draft in payment for five No. 3 Buffalo Incubators, which please ship at once. I have already seven of the No. 3 Buffalo Incubators and am increasing the number to twelve because I have found the Buffalo so satisfactory. Last spring I hatched over 5,000 chicks with the seven Buffalos, averaging better than 87% hatches. The machines worked well, hatches were on time, and of the "Clean up" kind, and the chicks were strong and active.

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CHAS. A. CYPHERS, President,
468 DeWitt Street, Buffalo, N. Y.



M. B. Deem, Eaton, O., 6 eck; 5 pul. Harvey A. Drew, Vernon, N. J., 6 pul.

S. C. BROWN LEGHORNS—Harry W. Weeks, Framingham, 1 ck; 6 hen. Grove Hill Poultry Yds., Waltham, 2, 3 ck; 1, 4 hen; 2, 3, 5 eck; 1, 2, 5 pul; 1 pen. C. Sydney Cook, Jr., West Newton, 2, 5 hen; 6 eck; 4 pul. Glenridge Poultry Yds., West Newton, 3 hen; 3, 6 pul. A. O. Preston, Concord, N. H., 1, 4 ck.

R. C. BROWN LEGHORNS—Nathan B. Hartford, Bourne, 1 ck. H. A. Brush & Son, Milton, Vt., 2 ck; 1 eck. Turtle Point Farm, Saratoga Springs, N. Y., 3 ck; 1 hen.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS—D. W. Young, Monroe, N. Y., 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 ck; 1, 2, 3, 4 hen; 1, 2, 4 ck; 5 pul; 1, 2 pen. Chas. E. Waterhouse, Swampscott, 6 ck. Elm Poultry Yds., Hartford, Conn., 5 hen; 6 eck; 6 pul; 2, 4 pen. Rancocas Poultry Farm, Brown's Mills, N. J., 6 hen; 3 ck; 4 pul; 3, 5 pen. Allen N. Hoxie, E. Greenwich, R. I., 5 eck. Owen Farms, 1, 2, 3 pul; 2, 3 pen. Branford Farms, Groton, Conn., 6 pen.

R. C. WHITE LEGHORNS—Turtle Point Farm, 1 ck; 1 hen; 1, 2, 3, 4 ck; 1 pen. Chester W. Williams, Gloversville, N. Y., 5 eck. B. M. Thonberg, Magnolia, 6 ck.

S. C. BUFF LEGHORNS—Wilburtha Farms, Trenton Junction, N. J., 1 ck; 5 hen; 3 ck; 1, 5 pul; 1 pen. Miss A. E. Wilcox, Mystic, Conn., 2 ck; 2, 4 hen; 1, 2, 4, 5 ck; 2 pul; 1 pen. Dr. J. E. Webster, Peabody, 1, 3 hen. Geo. S. Wittemore, Leicester, 3 pul. C. I. Davis, Waterville, Me., 4 pul.

R. C. BUFF LEGHORNS—Wm. B. Peck, Pittsford, Pa., 1, 2 ck; 1, 2 hen; 3, 4 ck; 2 pul. Miss A. P. Wilcox, 1 ck. O. N. Eastman, Burlington, Vt., 2 ck; 1 pul.

BLACK LEGHORNS—Turtle Point Farm, 1 ck; 1 hen; 1, 3, 4, 5 ck; 2, 3, 5, 6 pul; 1 pen. R. G. McAndrew,

1, 5 pul; 2 old pen; 3 young pen. Mrs. M. C. Baylies, Taunton, 3 ck; 5 hen; 5 eck; 4, 6 pul. Frank L. Andrews, Fall River, 4, 5 ck; 2, 3 hen; 1 ck; 2 pul; 1 pen. Chas. L. R. Minich, Carlsde, Pa., 6 ck. Dunbar & Miller, Quincy, 6 hen. John McKenzie, Milton, 2 ck; 3 pul.

SILVER BEARDED SILVER BEARDED GOLDEN, BEARDED WHITE, BEARDED BUFF LACED POLISH—All to Chas. L. R. Minich.

BLACK HAMBURG—J. Lovell Little, Brookline, 1 ck; 2 ck; 6 pul; 1 pen. Endicott, P. Saltonstall, Chestnut Hill, 2 ck; 5, 6 eck. Robert C. Morse, Milton, 3, 6 ck; 3 hen; 4 pen. S. H. Fessenden, Boston, 1 ck; 1, 2, 4 pul. Ira M. Farber, Sandyville, O., 5 ck; 2 pen. Lyman & Storer, Waltham, 1, 5 hen; 3 ck. John Lowell, Chestnut Hill, 2, 6 hen; 3, 4 ck; 3 pen. Ralph E. Forbes, Milton, 4 hen. Fred D. King & Son, Aymer, Ont., 1 eck. C. M. Weld, Readville, 5 pul.

GOLDEN SPANGLED HAMBURG—George Carter Chaney, Leominster, 1 ck. S. H. Fessenden, 2, 3, 6 ck; 3 hen; 2 eck. John Lowell, 1, 5 ck; 1, 2, 4, 5 hen; 1, 3 ck; 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 pul; 1 pen. Ira M. Farber, 5 hen.

SILVER SPANGLED HAMBURG—Philip S. Saltonstall, Hyde Park, 1, 4 ck. John Lowell, 2, 6 ck; 2, 4, 6 hen; 2 ck; 1, 2 hen. A. H. Leventritt, Tivoli-on-Hudson, N. Y., 3 ck; 5 hen; 3, 1, 5 pul. Robert Treat Paine, Boston, 5 ck; 1, 3, 4 hen; 2 ck. Otto Christopher, So. Orange, N. J., 5 eck. Mrs. Ellen L. Bigelow, Harvard, 6 ck. William L. Allen, Chestnut Hill, 6 pul; 1 pen. Farber, 3 pen.

GOLDEN PENCILED HAMBURG—Farber, 1 ck; 1, 3, 4 hen; 1 ck; 2 pul. Hattie Nicholson, 2 hen. B. M. Thonberg, 1 pul.

SILVER PENCILED HAMBURG—Farber, 1 ck; 1, 5



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Dorchester, 2 ck; 3 hen; 4 pul. Pastime Farm, 2, 4 hen. Bradford Bros., Bangor, N. Y., 2, 6 ck; 1 pul.

SILVER LEGHORNS—Turtle Point Farm, 1 hen; 1 ck.

S. C. BLACK MINORCAS—A. A. Fairfield, Revere, 1 ck; 1, 5 hen. Highland Park Poultry Farm, Hudson, 2 ck; 4 hen. Dr. B. J. Hovestadt, Boston, 2 hen; 4 ck. Stuart & Magee, Bristol, R. I., 3 hen; 3 pul. Elmer W. Smith, Natick, 1, 2 ck; 1 pul. Cesar Rivalla, Stoughton, 3 ck; 2 pul. Mrs. C. J. Payne, Everett, 1 pen. Rivella, 2 pen.

WHITE MINORCAS—Harvey J. Teety, Gloversville, N. Y., 1 ck; 1 pul.

R. C. BLACK MINORCAS—Stuart & Magee, 1 ck. A. M. Moody, Westford, 2, 3 ck; 1, 2 hen; 1, 2, 3 ck; 1, 2, 3 pul; 1, 2 pen. B. M. Thonberg, Magnolia, 4 ck; 3 hen.

BULE ANDALUSIANS—E. D. Bird, Greenwich, Ct., 1 ck; 5, 6 hen; 1, 5 ck; 4 pul; 1 pen. E. W. Houdlette, E. Waltham, 2, 4, 5 ck. J. E. Bliss, Clinton, Conn., 3, 6 ck; 5 eck; 2 pul; 2 pen. V. H. Connell, Warrenstown, Va., 1 hen; 2 ck; 1 pul. Wm. O. Jennings, Buffalo, N. Y., 2, 3, 4 hen; 3 ck; 3, 5 pul. L. S. Hood, Taunton, 1 eck. Thos. F. Sleet, Lynn, 2 pul.

MOTTLED ANCONAS—Marshall C. Blanchard, Manchester, N. H., 1 ck; 1 hen. El-Co-Va Farm, Verbank, N. Y., 2 ck; 6 hen; 1 ck; 3 pul; 3 pen. Lewis C. Straug, E. Weymouth, 3, 6 ck; 1, 2 hen; 1, 4, 5, 6 ck; 4, 5 pul. E. W. Houdlette, 4 ck; 6 pul. C. A. Martin, Derry, N. H., 5 ck; 3, 4, 5 hen; 1, 2, 3 ck; 1, 2, 5 pul; 2 pen. Charles H. Price, Everett, 2 ck; 4, 6 pul. Mrs. C. H. Price, Everett, 5 ck; 1 pul. C. L. Sturges, E. Bridgewater, 3, 6 ck; 2, 3 pul. Harvey H. Glosser, Ft. Plain, N. Y., 1 pen. Frank A. Bean, Charles River, 4 pen.

R. C. MOTTLED ANCONAS—L. C. Straug, 1 pen. MOTTLED HOUDANS—Fred L. Woolner, Worcester, 1, 3 ck; 3 ck; 2 pul. Harry Taylor, Toronto, Ont., 2, 4 ck. James Abernethy, W. Pembroke, Me., 1, 2, 3 hen. Harry W. Lacy, Wakefield, 4, 5 hen; 3 pul. Mrs. A. B. MacGregor, Dover, 6 hen; 2 ck; 1 pul. E. L. Sweetzer, Schenectady, N. Y., 1 ck.

HOUDANS—Mrs. MacGregor, 1 pen. Abernethy, 2 pen.

WHITE CRESTED BLACK POLISH—Will J. Kelley, Cambridge Springs, Pa., 1, 2 ck; 1, 4 hen; 1, 3, 6 ck;

hen; 1 ck; 1 pul. Chas. Minich, 2 ck; 2, 3 hen. Jas. H. Lowell, Chestnut Hill, 4 hen; 2, 3 pul.

SILVER CAMPINES—Homestead Campine Farm, Wayland, 1, 2, 3 ck; 1, 2 hen; 1, 2, 3, 5 ck; 2, 3 pul; 1, 2 young pen. H. M. Aldrich, Lexington, 4 ck; 5 pul; 3 pen. Lyvett & Butler, Magnolia, 6 ck. J. W. Noble, Essex, Ont., 1 pul. L. N. Damon, Gardner, 4 pul. Warren E. Stokes, W. Roxbury, 6 pul.

GOLDEN CAMPINES—L. N. Damon, 1 pul.

BUTTERCUPS—Herbert W. Moore, Milford, 1 ck. Samuel Gadd, Newbury, 2 ck. L. H. Sturtevant, Quincy, 3 ck; 5 pul. J. H. Eddy, Saratoga Springs, N. Y., 4 ck; 2 hen. Mrs. J. E. Lovett, Little Silver, N. Y., 5 ck. Grace Nicholson, Leominster, 6 ck. C. Sydney Cook, Jr., West Newton, 1 hen; 2, 4 pul. A. G. Hertler, Lancaster, 3, 6 hen. J. H. Schiller, Pattersonville, N. Y., 4 hen. J. Hugh Pierce, Northampton, 5 hen. Dr. C. S. Brouillet, Gardner, 1, 5 ck. Wm. N. Prescott, Concord, N. H., 2, 3 ck. Pastime Farm, 6 ck; 3 pul. Chanticleer Poultry Plant, Hyster, Pa., 1 pul; 1 pen. W. S. Wetherbee, Middletown, Conn., 6 pul.

SALMON FAVEROLLES—Wm. W. Hall, Providence, R. I., 1 ck; 2 ck; 5 pul. Pastime Farm, 2 ck; 2 hen; 1, 3 pul. Alice C. Gardner, So. Swansea, 3 ck; 1 hen; 3 ck; 4 pul. Wm. M. Tilton, W. Roxbury, 1 ck; 2 pul.

WHITE FAVEROLLES—D. Lincoln Orr, Orr's Mills, N. Y., 1 ck; 1 hen; 2 ck; 1 pul; 1 pen. W. W. Hall, 2 ck; 3 hen; 3 ck; 3 pul. Pastime Farm, 3 ck; 1, 2 hen; 1 ck; 2 pul.

LAKENFELDS—Pastime Farm, 1 ck; 1, 2 hen. Dr. S. Irving Moody, Brockton, 2 ck; 3 hen; 1 ck; 1 pul.

BLACK BREASTED RED GAMES—Mudge & Son, Westley, R. I., 1 ck. Dr. J. E. Webster, Peabody, 1, 2 hen. W. J. Greenman, Corland, N. Y., 1 pul.

GOLDEN DUCKWING GAMES—W. J. Greenman, 1 ck; 1 hen; 1, 2 ck; 1, 2 pul. Buttrick Bros., Fitchburg, 2 ck; 2 hen.

SILVER DUCKWING GAMES—Buttrick Bros., 1 ck; 2 hen. Dr. J. E. Webster, 1, 3 hen. W. J. Greenman, 1 ck.

DAVE CORNISH—Erwin C. Cummings, Andover, N. H., 1, 3 ck; 2, 3 hen; 2, 3, 4 ck; 2, 3, 5 pul; 1 old pen.

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WHITE CORNISH—Frank Brown, 1 ck; 1 hen; 1 ck; 1 pul.

WHITE LACED RED CORNISH—W. H. Card, Manchester, Conn., 1 ck; 2, 4, 5 hen; 4, 5 ck; 2, 4 pul. Bliss & Wheeler, Clinton, Grove Beach, Conn., 2 ck; 3 hen; 2 ck. F. C. Burlbank, Sandwich, 3 ck; 1 hen; 1, 3 ck; 3 pul. La Vergne Dimock, Stafford Springs, Conn., 4 ck; 1 pul. Clinton Mackenzie, Oyster Bay, N. Y., 5 pul.

LIGHT RED and GINGER GAMES—John Doherty, Sr., Attleboro, 1, 2 ck.

DARK RED and BROWN RED GAMES—Chas. E. Hatfield, W. Newton, 1 stag.

BLACK and BRASSHACK GAMES—G. W. D. Emerson, Weston, 1 ck; 1 hen. John Doherty, 1 stag.

PYLE and WHITE GAMES—G. W. D. Emerson, 1 hen. Chas. E. Hatfield, 1, 2 stag.

MALAY (any age)—White Feather Farm, Attleboro, 1 male; 1 female.

SUMATRAN—Carl S. Fuller, Manchester, N. H., 1 ck; 1, 2, 3 hen.

SUSSEX—F. L. Platt, Swanton, O., 1 ck; 1 hen; 1 ck; 1 pul; 1 pen.

RED SUSSEX—Samuel G. Aytes, Granville, N. Y., 2 ck; 2 hen; 3 ck; 2 pul. W. G. Brown, Ipswich, 3 ck; 3 hen; 3, 4 pul. W. A. Fritze, Spencer, 2, 1 ck.

ERMINETTES—All to Chas. Longbottom, Plymouth.

ANY OTHER VARIETY POULTRY—(Columbian Leghorns)—John Evans, Cranston, R. I., 1, 2 ck; 1, 2 hen; 1, 5 ck; 2 pul. (Buff Cochins)—Frank J. Hockrein, Greenfield, 3 hen; 2 ck; 1, 4 pul. (Buff Brahmas)—L. W. Bean, So. Braintree, 4, 5 hen. H. C. Merrill, Malden, 3 ck; 3, 5 pul. (Casey Birds)—M. B. Martin, Dorchester, 1 ck.

CAPOES—R. I. Buxton, Saugus, 1.

PEKIN DUCKS—Oldham Poultry Farm, Phoenixville, Pa., 1, 3 ck; 3, 4 hen; 1, 3 ck; 1, 2, 4 pul; 1 young pen. Fernbrook Farm, Albany, N. Y., 2, 4 ck; 2 hen; 2, 4, 5 ck; 3, 5 pul; 1, 2 old pen; 2, 3 young pen. John Slade, Malverle, Pa., 5 ck; 5 hen. H. B. Ellis, W. Hanover, 1 hen. Branford Farms, Groton, Conn., 5 hen.

AYLESBURY DUCKS—F. G. Strong, Manchester, Vt., 1 ck; 1 pul. Mrs. W. P. Masten, Pleasant Valley, N. Y., 2 ck; 2 pul.

ROCK DUCKS—Linstead Farm, Robinson, Md., 1 ck; 1 hen; 1 pul. B. S. Blake, Anburndale, 2 ck. Louis B. Schram, Brooklyn, N. Y., 3 ck; 2, 3 hen; 3, 4, 5 ck; 1, 5 pul; 2 pen. White Birch Poultry Farm, Bridgewater, 4, 5 ck; 4, 5 hen; 2 ck. Oldham Poultry Farm, 1 ck; 2, 3 pul. Bristol Co. Agricultural School, Segreganset, 1 pen.

CAYUGA DUCKS—Brook View Farm, Newburyport, 1 ck; 1 hen. Mrs. W. P. Masten, 2 ck. C. W. Richardson & Sons, Apponaug, R. I., 2 hen.

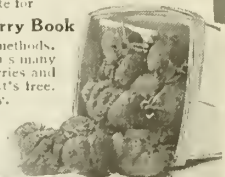
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WHITE CALL DUCKS—All to Pastime Farm.

EAST INDIA DUCKS—All to J. Heywood, Gardner.

COLORLED MUSCOVY DUCKS—Mrs. W. P. Masten, 1 ck; 1 hen; 2 ck; 1 pul. D. O. Tuttle, Londonderry, N. H., 2 ck; 2 hen; 1 ck.

WHITE MUSCOVY DUCKS—All to W. H. Huse, Manchester, N. H.

INDIAN RUNNER DUCKS—Fernbrook Farm, 1 ck; 2 hen; 2 ck; 1 pul. John Slade, 2 ck; 3 hen; 1 ck; 2 pul. Mrs. W. P. Masten, 3 ck; 1 hen; 4 ck; 3 pul. H. B. Ellis, W. Hanover, 1 hen. Crockford, Bristol, R. I., 3 ck; 4 pul.

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ENGLISH PENCIL INDIAN RUNNER DUCKS—W. D. Woodruff, 1 ck; 1 hen; 1 ck; 1 pul. Willdum Duckery, Rowley, 2 ck; 2 pul.

WHITE INDIAN RUNNER DUCKS—Crockford, 1, 2, 3 ck; 1, 2, 3 hen; 1, 2, 3, 4 ck; 1, 2, 3, 4 pul; 3 pen. E. G. Curtis, Atsion, N. J., 4, 5 ck; 4, 5 hen; 5 ck; 1 young pen. Willdum Duckery, 5 pul; 2 pen.

BLUE SWEDISH DUCKS—Brook View Farm, 1 ck; 1 hen. Willdum Duckery, 1 ck; 1 pul.

WILD DUCKS—(Any variety)—Mrs. W. P. Masten, 1 ck; 1 hen; 2 ck; 1 pul. Willdum Duckery, 1 ck; 2 pul.

BUFF ORPINGTON DUCKS—Willdum Duckery, 1 ck; 1 hen; 3 ck; 1 pul. Mrs. W. P. Masten, 2 ck; 3 hen; 2 ck; 3 pul. Watson & Marshfield, Marcellus, N. Y., 3 ck; 2 hen; 1 ck; 2 pul.

ANCONA DUCKS—All to Willdum Duckery.

BONZE TURKEYS—Hood Farm, Lowell, 1, 4 ck; 1, 3 hen; 2, 4, 5 ck; 3, 6 pul; 1, 2 pen. James E. Lord, Stonington, Conn., 2, 3 ck; 1, 2, 3, 4, 6 pul. Mrs. Oakes Ames, No. Easton, 5, 6 ck; 4, 5, 6 hen. Geo. Pastleigh, Canton, 2 hen; 5 pul.

WHITE TURKEYS—Eugene Sites, Elyria, O., 1, 2 ck; 1, 2 hen; 3 ck; 2 pul. J. H. Stickles, Claverack, N. H., 3 ck; 3 hen; 1, 2 ck; 1, 3 pul.

TOULOUSE GEESSE—D. O. Tuttle, 1, 4 ck; 4, 6 hen; 4 pul. W. A. Cobb, So. Portland, Me., 2, 3, 6 ck; 1, 3, 5 hen; 1, 2 ck; 1, 3 pul; 2 pen. Mrs. W. P. Masten, 5 ck; 3 ck; 2 pul; 2 pen. Pastime Farm, 2 hen. Louis I. Schram, Brooklyn, N. Y., 4 ck; 5 pul. George Pastleigh, 5 ck; 1 pen.

EMMENT GEESSE—Eugene Sites, 1, 3 ck; 1, 2 hen; 3 ck; 1 pul. D. O. Tuttle, 2 ck. J. H. Stickles, 4 ck. Pastime Farm, 5 ck; 5 hen; 1 ck. Mrs. Masten, 3 hen; 3 pul. White Birch Poultry Farm, 4 hen; 4 ck; 4 pul. C. W. Richardson & Sons, 6 hen; 2 ck; 2 pul.

BROWN CHINA GEESSE—Mrs. Masten, 1 ck; 1, 2, 3, 5 hen; 2 ck; 1, 2, 4 pul. Brook View Farm, 2 ck; 6 hen; 3 ck; 3 pul. Pastime Farm, 4 hen; 1 ck.

WHITE CHINESE GEESSE—B. S. Blake, Auburndale, 1 ck; 5 hen. Mrs. Masten, 2, 4 ck; 1, 3, 4, 6 hen; 1, 3 ck; 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 pul. Pastime Farm, 3 ck; 2 hen. Andrew Bray, Providence, R. I., 5 ck; 2 ck.

AFRICAN GEESSE—W. H. Huse, 1 ck; 1, 2 hen; 1 pul. Chas. Robinson, Marblehead, 2 ck; 4 hen. Mrs. Masten, 3 hen; 2 pul.

WILD GEESSE—Brook View Farm, 1 ck; 1 hen; 1 ck; 1 pul. J. Heywood, Gardner, 2 ck. Mrs. Masten, 3 ck; 2 hen; 2 ck; 2 pul.

GEESSE (Any Other Variety)—All to Pastime Farm.

BLACK RED GAME BANTAMS—W. L. Varney, Woburn, 1, 3 ck. Rev. Wm. J. Hill & Son, Lestershire, N. Y., 2 ck. Hermitage Bantam Yards, Nantua, N. H., 1 pen. T. A. Havemayer, Mahwah, N. J., 4, 2 hen.

BLACK BRISTLED RED GAME BANTAMS—C. H. Colburn, Manchester, N. H., 1 ck; 3, 5 pul. Linstead Farm, 2 ck; 2 pul. W. D. Varney, 1, 6 pul. T. A. Havemayer, 4 pul.

BROWN RED GAME BANTAMS—Linstead Farm, 1 ck; 1 hen; 1 ck; 1 pul. T. A. Havemayer, 2 ck; 3 hen. Hermitage Bantam Yards, 2 hen; 2 ck; 3 pul. W. J. Greenman, Cortland, N. Y., 3, 4 ck; 2, 4 pul.

GOLDEN DUCKWING GAME BANTAMS—Edward G. Norwidge, Hanover, Pa., 1 ck; 3 hen; 4 pul. T. A. Havemayer, 2 ck; 2 hen; 3 pul. Linstead Farm, 1 hen; 2 pul. W. H. Fittou, Worcester, 1, 2 ck. Hermitage Bantam Yards, 1 pul.

SILVER DUCKWING GAME BANTAMS—Linstead Farm, 1 ck; 1 hen; 1 ck; 2 pul. Rev. Wm. J. Hill & Son, 2 ck; 3 hen; 4 pul. T. A. Havemayer, 3 ck; 4 hen; 3 ck; 1 pul. T. D. E. Stowe, Brattleboro, Vt., 4 ck; 5 hen; 2 ck; 3 pul. F. L. Benson, So. Medford, 2 hen; 4 ck. Edward Norwidge, 6 hen. Merle M. Smith, Mattapan, 5 ck; 5 pul.

RED PYLE GAME BANTAMS—Varney, 1 ck; 1 hen. Linstead Farm, 2 ck; 2 hen; 2 ck; 2 pul. S. B. Roy, Worcester, 3, 4, 6 ck; 4, 6 hen; 6 ck; 5, 6 pul. Hermitage Bantam Yards, 5 ck. Mrs. G. S. West, Chestnut Hill, 3 hen. T. A. Havemayer, 5 hen; 1, 3 ck; 3 pul. F. L. Benson, 4 ck. Henry B. Hunt, Worcester, 5 ck; 1 pul. Wm. L. Wyde, Lawrence, 1 pul.

BIRCHEN GAME BANTAMS—Hermitage Bantam Yards, 1 ck; 3 hen; 1 ck. W. J. Greenman, 2 ck; 1 hen; 2, 3 ck; 1, 3 pul. T. A. Havemayer, 3 ck; 2 hen; 4 ck; 6 pul. John McKenzie, Milton, 2, 4, 5 pul.

WHITE GAME BANTAMS—Linstead Farm, 1 ck; 1 hen; 1 ck; 1 pul. Havemayer, 2 ck; 2 hen; 2 ck; 2 pul. T. Dickson Smith, Boston, 3 ck; 4 hen; 3 ck; 4, 5 pul. Pastime Farm, 1 ck; 3 hen. P. S. Norton, Newton Center, 5 hen.

BLACK GAME BANTAMS—Havemayer, 1 ck; 1 hen; 1 pul. Linstead Farm, 2 ck; 2 hen; 1 ck; 2 pul.

GAME BANTAMS—(Any Other Variety)—Glenwood Farm, West Mansfield, 1 ck; 1 pul. Linstead Farm, 2 ck; 1 hen; 1 ck; 2 pul.

SILKIES—M. A. Brayton & Son, Fall River, 1 ck; 1 hen; 2 pul. H. M. Aldrich, Lexington, 2 ck; 3 hen; 1 ck; 3 pul. Pastime Farm, 3 ck; 2 hen; 1 pul. Olivia Lowell, Chestnut Hill, 1 hen; 2 ck; 4 pul.

GOLDEN SEABRIGHT BANTAMS—Pastime Farm, 1 ck; 1, 2 hen; 2 ck. Arthur Valente, Mansfield, 2 ck; 4 hen; 3 ck; 2 pul. Mrs. F. E. Yeager, Cohasset, 3 hen; 4 ck. Daniel P. Shove, Fall River, 5 hen; 1 ck; 1 pul.

SILVER SEABRIGHT BANTAMS—Peter S. Byrnes, Wickford, R. I., 1 ck; 2 hen. M. J. & H. A. Jaeger, Baltimore, 1 hen; 2 pul. Chas. W. Emerson, Charlotte, Vt., 1, 2 ck; 1, 3 pul. Pastime Farm, 3 ck.

R. C. BLACK BANTAMS—A. L. Cutting, Weston, 1 ck; 1 hen; 1, 2 ck; 1 pul. W. J. Greenman, 3 ck; 2 pul. Clarence F. Davey, Vineyard Haven, 4 ck; 3 pul.

R. C. WHITE BANTAMS—All to C. C. Nash, Boston.

BLACK BOODED BANTAMS—Dr. W. J. Middleton, Quincy, 1 pul.

BUFF COCHIN BANTAMS—E. W. Staples, Taunton, 1 ck; 2 hen; 4, 5 ck; 3, 5 pul. Edward Leech, West Roxbury, 2 ck; 2 ck. J. B. Lightfoot, Derby, Ct., 3 ck; 3 hen. Alice B. Allen, North Dartmouth, 4 ck. Harry B. Hyres, Jr., Sewickley, Pa., 5 ck; 4 hen; 1 pul. A. M. Greenway Co., Chelsea, 1 hen; 1 pul. M. J. & H. A. Jaeger, 1 ck; 2 pul. C. A. Kohler, Braintree, 2 ck.

PARTRIDGE COCHIN BANTAMS—J. E. Morse, Taunton, 1 ck; 2, 3 pul. W. S. Williams, Whitman, 2, 5 ck; 1 hen; 2, 3 ck; 1 pul. M. J. & H. A. Jaeger, 3 ck. Baylies Bros., 1 ck; 4, 5 pul. S. H. Fessenden, 2 hen. W. J. Greenman, 1 ck.

WHITE COCHIN BANTAMS—M. J. & H. A. Jaeger, 1 ck; 1 hen; 1 ck; 1 pul. G. A. Shaw, Newton Center, 2 ck; 2 hen.

BLACK COCHIN BANTAMS—George L. Young, Brooklyn, N. Y., 1 ck; 1 pul. W. J. Greenman, 2 ck; 4 ck; 2 pul. W. S. Williams, 1 hen; 3 ck. M. J. & H. A. Jaeger, 1 ck. Watson & Marshfield, 2 ck; 3 pul. F. J. Aubens, Jr., Rockland, 4 pul. Edward Leech, 5 pul.

LIGHT BRAHMA BANTAMS—Harwood Farm, Littleton, 1, 3 ck. John F. Woodward, Grafton, 2 ck; 4 ck. Pastime Farm, 4 ck; 3 hen; 2 pul. William F. Reardon, Worcester, 5 ck; 4 hen. F. H. Howland, 1 hen; 2 ck; 4, 5 pul. Harvey C. Wood, Bound Brook, 2 hen; 1 ck; 3 pul. H. A. Shafer, Buffalo, N. Y., 3 ck; 1 pul.

JAPANESE B. T. ORNAMENTAL BANTAMS—All to Pastime Farm.

JAPANESE WHITE BANTAMS—All to Clarence F. Davey, Vineyard Haven.

BEARDED WHITE, GOLDEN POLISH, MAXX ORNAMENTAL BANTAMS—All to Dr. W. J. Middleton.

EDITOR COLLINGWOOD'S DILEMMA

H. W. COLLINGWOOD, the "Hope Farm man," editor of the *Rural New Yorker*, preserves a significant silence upon the specific matters that I have been putting up to him in recent issues of this paper. He is in no hurry to reproduce in his paper at this time the pictures of great layers published in a book of his some years ago, or to explain how the same man can be chief persecutor of Luther Burbank and chief promoter for Tom Barron, or to produce proof of his allegations about poultrymen who he claims are defaming him, or to tell us how it happens that some *pure* Leghorns can lay brown eggs; but he is still able to relieve his mind by general denunciation of the poultry papers, coupled (of course) with puns for the *Rural New Yorker*.

His latest outbreak appears in the issue of that paper for January 23, in which he presents as a text for his remarks a letter alleged to have been received from a person who was just discontinuing his subscription to four poultry papers and sending a subscription to the *R. N. Y.* "in appreciation of your splendid stand, etc., etc." This letter said to be one of *dozens* is by a peculiar coincidence designated as coming from Boston. The writer of it mentions as what especially disgusts him with poultry papers these exploitations of "systems," "correspondence courses," and "patented hen-houses" with promises of profits of from \$6, \$16, to \$60 per hen.

Mr. Collingwood says editorially: "Unquestionably people are reading the riot act to a certain class of poultry papers and pulling the tail feathers out of various 'systems' and experts. Such treatment is well deserved and it proves that when the public really come to know the earmarks of a fake they will give it the proper treatment. For years most of the poultry papers have been kept alive by bluffers and stuffers who worked them to

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EGGS EXHIBITION from best matings \$5 per 100

UTILITY from first class pens \$8 per 100

DAY OLD CHICKS from Best Utility

Matings \$18.00 per 100

CHOICE BREEDING STOCK Males \$5 and up; Females \$3 and up

W. F. HAYWARD

P. O. Southville, WESTBORO, MASS.



Laying Stock in Colony Houses on Tywacana Poultry Farm

For those who live near New York, or have time when passing through the city, the opportunity to see a fine poultry farm in operation which is afforded at Tywacana Farms, Farmingdale, L. I., is one that ought not to be neglected. The plant is always open to visitors except on Sundays and holidays.

The farm contains 250 acres. It has the mammoth incubators with a capacity of 30,000 eggs, brooding capacity for 10,000 chicks and carries 6,000 head of laying stock. It is under the management of A. E. Wright who made his reputation as a breeder and poultryman in eastern Massachusetts years ago and has since managed some of the largest and finest plants in the country.

The handsome catalogue of the farm will be mailed to any of our readers upon request. Address Tywacana Farms, Farmingdale, L. I.

sell fake goods or to boom certain fads of breeding. There are a few honest poultry papers, but most of them carry a conscience that would fit nicely into a crooked breast bone. It is a shame too—for with the wonderful future made possible for the hen through the world's shortage of meat, there ought to be honest and brave champions to fight her cause. At any rate, if the present clearing out process goes on much longer, the 'crooked' will be made straight 'by force.'

As the "honest and brave" editor of a paper which professes to specialize in exposing all kinds of things harmful to "the peepul," Mr. Collingwood should give us the names of the people who "work" the poultry papers in the way he alleges and of the papers that are "worked" by them. He has had much

misleading a promise of \$200 profits in a season on a small incubator in the *Rural New Yorker* is not misleading. Let him tell us also how it is more misleading for poultry papers to advertise "get rich



TWIN OAK POULTRY AND
ECC COMPANY
WILLIAMSTOWN, MASSACHUSETTS

BREEDERS OF THE

"T-O-P" STRAIN Barred Plymouth Rocks

HATCHING EGGS

\$1.50 Setting of 15 \$6 per Hundred

DAY-OLD-CHICKS

25c. Each \$20 per Hundred

1,000 Healthy, Vigorous Yearling Hens in Our Breeding Pens

quick" poultry ideas than for the *R. N. Y.* to advertise (full page Dec. 19) "How fortunes are made quick by pulling stamps" and what "big money" is insured to the buyer of various other appliances.

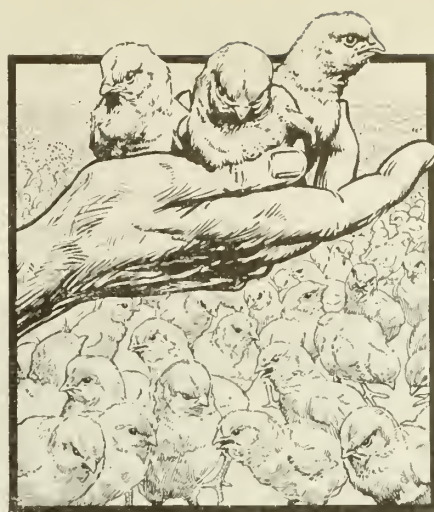
I notice that this same issue of the *R. N. Y.* has a suggestion to an inquirer disparaging "roup cures" and "panaceas." Now some of these things are very good. But suppose we concede for a moment that they are not, will Mr. Collingwood select what he considers the worst of this class of remedies and tell us wherein it is to be condemned when the *R. N. Y.* advertises most conspicuously of all ads. in its January 23rd issue an article described as "a wonderful healing compound" that it is claimed will "heal wire cuts without a scar" and "grow a new hoof" on a horse?

Also with respect to the line of poultry advertising "for performance and pedigree" which the *R. N. Y.* is developing as incidental to the exploitation of laying contests and the ideas of its editor. Will Mr. C. kindly show wherein this advertising is more trustworthy than the general run of poultry advertising in poultry papers?

There has been nothing in the history of poultry culture that might so appropri-

ately be styled a fallacious "fad of breeding" as breeding for egg production as exploited by the *R. N. Y.* and its editor. Nor in all the history of poultry journalism have any breeders been given such a volume of indiscriminate free reading notice as has been given those prominent in laying contests by Mr. Collingwood and some of his contributors.

There are very few agricultural or poultry papers that could not produce "dozens" of such letters as that Mr. Collingwood prints, and very few editors of other papers who would believe that the *R. N. Y.* was not also receiving quite as many "dozens" of letters of an opposite character from subscribers who discontinue. We all get them—both kinds. Such letters have no special significance; the two kinds neutralize each other. As to the actual situation in poultry journalism what is happening is not what Mr. Collingwood describes. There is no process of elimination of papers as a result of popular repudiation of any class or kind of poultry papers. Let Mr. Collingwood specify the kind of paper he condemns and then try to show by mention of those that have passed away and of the circulating of those that remain as compared with papers he would approve that his statements are correct. He will find himself in a dilemma again.



Here Are Chicks that Live and Earn

THE man who wants to start in the poultry business with pure-bred stock can bank on Pittsfield chicks being right. The poultry raiser who is wise enough to avoid chances by replenishing his flock with what he knows are dependable birds will send again for Pittsfield chicks.

They reach maturity safely and quickly, feather early and are

noted, when full-grown, for their general healthiness, stamina and steady egg production.

There are four varieties of pure-strain Pittsfield stock, each bred with the expert care that insures strong, healthy hatches and each raised separately.

The present prices of these are in the margin, but these prices are very apt to go up this season. If you want the best at present rates, send us a reservation order at once. No money need accompany this, but we should like to know now *how many* chicks you will want and *when*. Our business has grown so fast since increasing our capacity to *one million chicks a year* that it's likely you'll be disappointed in shipment unless we know well in advance just when you expect your order to be filled. Besides

25 Chicks
\$5

50 Chicks
\$10

100 Chicks
\$18

Guaranteed
Safe Delivery

Barred
Rocks

White
Rocks

S. C. W.
Leghorns

S. C.
R. I. Reds

PITTSFIELD PURE-BRED DAY-OLD CHICKS

we sell others well on their way to a vigorous maturity. Write for prices of the following:

4-weeks-old chicks. Fine for the man who wants to avoid brooder equipment and trouble.

8-weeks-old chicks. Past danger period, saving a lot of time and labor. Our plan enables you to select cockerels and pullets in desired numbers.

Pittsfield hatching eggs. High percentage of fertility ensured from the pedigree of fine breeding stock.

All chicks shipped from our mammoth plants in Holliston, Mass. Write for free book, "Money Making Poultry."

PITTSFIELD POULTRY FARMS CO.
210 Main Street, Skowhegan, Maine



The Editor's Question Box.

In this department the editor will answer miscellaneous questions on poultry topics, and all special requests for his personal views which can be answered briefly. Inquiries will be answered as promptly as possible and as nearly as may be in the order in which they are received.

Laying Out Large Plants and Using Manure from Them. (C. K. F.)—"Do you make a practice of describing large commercial poultry plants? I wish to gather information as to how large plants are laid out and how they conduct farming operations to utilize the poultry manure. If you have any back numbers covering the above quote me prices."

We occasionally publish descriptions of large plants but have no copies containing such on hand at present. Mr. F. will find the discussion of systems, buildings, etc., in "Principles and Practice of Poultry Culture" more useful than special articles describing particular plants.

I do not know of anything special on farming operations on such plants. Usually the manure is used for the growing of whatever crops are most suited to the land and can be used on the farm or sold to best advantage. In this section it is used more on grass land than in any other way.

Wants Information About Game Fowl. (G. P. A.)—"I want information about breeders of Standard Exhibition B. B. Red Game Fowls. Can you refer me to any publications or to any breeders? Or the Game Fowl in general?"

I don't know of any works on the Standard Exhibition Game. There is very little interest in it at present and only a few are shown. If Mr. A. will watch reports of Boston and New York

awards he may find addresses of breeders there.

How Much Grain? Beef Scrap. Floors. (F. J.)—"About how many quarts of hard grain should be fed per day to 50 hens when dry mash is kept before them? Is it advisable to keep beef scrap before hens? Is it better to have board floors instead of earth ones in hen houses and what about cement ones?"

Fifty hens with dry mash before them will want about five or six quarts of hard grain a day.

It is usual when dry mash is fed to give the beef scrap mixed in the mash.

In this section earth floors are generally preferred to either board or cement floors. Where there is much clay in soil board or cement floors are advisable and should be kept well covered with sand or litter.

Looseness in Fowls. (J. I. M.)—"Referring to your article in the last F. P. in regard to milk for fowls and your comments on looseness of bowels among various flocks:—

"I was greatly interested in this portion of the article because I have the same trouble—looseness—among mine without being able to locate the trouble, and I should like to get your suggestion in the matter. Feeding grain night and morning and a dry mash mixed as follows:—

100 lbs. bran
100 lbs. middlings
100 lbs. corn meal
100 lbs. gluten feed
50 lbs. beef scrap

To the above add three pints table salt.

"They have all the green feed they want and other trimmings in grit and shell line, and charcoal. They frequently have Epsom salts fed them in a moist mash, one-half spoonful to a bird—about once a month.

"These fowls seem in good health, lay eggs, have little mortality and are on fresh ground, unconfined. The scrap seems all right, with a good appearance and unoffensive in odor. Have no milk to feed them."

I think it likely that in this case the trouble may be due to the combined effects of the green food and the gluten feed and beef scrap in the mash. Gluten feed is not as likely to cause looseness as gluten meal and with no other cause of looseness the gluten and scrap in the mash, though in larger proportion than is usually desirable, probably would not cause any trouble.

Mr. M. lives in Southern Virginia, and his hens are at liberty, so I infer that the

abundance of green food they get is growing green food which is likely to be very watery and perhaps sometimes frozen. Eating much such food would cause looseness. It often does up here when fowls run out in the early spring. I see no occasion to give Epsom salts. Under the circumstances the best way to prevent or correct looseness is to give the birds all the hard grain they want and leave the gluten feed out of the mash.

A Farm for 500 Fowls. (G. B. H.)—"How many acres of good land would I need to supply all kinds of feed and give say 500 White Wyandottes all free range, and where can I get the proper information on the care of a good poultry farm?"

If as I understand the idea is to have a stock of 500 adult birds as the working stock on the farm it is necessary to grow from two to four times as many chicks, according to whether the hens are kept for layers for one season or two. On the basis of replacing only half the adult stock each year the product of young each season would be 1,000 birds, and the amount of food consumed by them may be estimated as the same as for 500 adults for a year. Under free range conditions with ample room an allowance of one bushel of grain per bird should be sufficient.

Mr. H. lives in the Province of Ontario. The average yield of corn there is about

40 to 50 bushels to the acre and of wheat and oats 15 to 20 bushels to the acre. Suppose he wants to grow 500 bushels of corn and 500 of wheat and oats. He must have 10 to 12 acres of corn and from 25 to 35 acres of the other two, or from 35 to 50 acres a year in these grains.

To admit of a suitable rotation and give range for poultry there should be as much more in grass and other crops, so that

(Continued on page 47)

I. W. BEAN

Successor to UNITED BREEDERS, Inc.
Originator of the

Bean Strain of R. C. Rhode Island Reds
and now breeding also

"Tabasco" (Old Acres) Strain Single Combs

I have a better average flock of both combs than has ever before been raised from these two famous strains. I will sell you good breeding birds of either comb—Cocks, Hens, Cockerels, or Pullets as low as \$3—birds that should give a good account of their ancestry; better ones for \$5 and \$10, and a real show bird as low as \$15. Top Notchers a matter of individual correspondence. I am making **WAR TIME PRICES** and offer you a **REAL OPPORTUNITY** to get into your flock the **RICHEST WINNING BLOOD THE WORLD HAS KNOWN** at prices lower than I have asked for equal quality in the last five years.

Eggs Will be Ready Early in January and similarly low prices will prevail. \$5.00 per sitting; \$25 per 100 from selected pens of splendid breeders. A few special matings at \$10.00. Nothing higher. Baby chicks after March 1st, will you "take a chance?"

334 Pond St., South Braintree, Mass.

Conkey's POULTRY TONIC

*Makes Chicks
Healthy
and
Strong*

Vin and vigor are necessary if the chicks are to thrive and mature quickly.

CONKEY'S gets them started right and keeps them growing. Package or mail, 25c, 50c, \$1, \$1.50 and \$3.

CONKEY'S WHITE DIARRHEA REMEDY should be given in the drinking water from the start. It will help to bring your chicks through finely—25c and 50c. Send 4c for Conkey's Poultry Book—worth dollars to you.

THE G. E. CONKEY CO., 1020
Conkey Bldg., Cleveland, O.

BOSTON QUALITY

White Wyandotte Cockerels

Just what you need to improve your stock in exhibition and breeding characters. Write me your needs and let me price you a bird. I have them from \$5 up. I have been exhibiting and winning at Boston since 1899.

Eggs for Hatching, \$2 to \$8 a Sitting
HORACE W. HOLTON,
52 Waite St., Maplewood, Mass.
Telephone Malden 922-M



Scene in the Petaluma District

THE WORLD'S BEST POULTRY COUNTRY AND ITS REPRESENTATIVE PAPER

IN THE *American Fancier and Stock-Keeper*, January 16th, Editor J. H. Drevenstedt pays the January 1st issue of FARM-POULTRY some very nice compliments which we fully appreciate. He also commends our editorial on "Economy and Efficiency in Poultry Journalism," and further compliments by quoting some paragraphs of it. But—

"But—and we are not a member of the Butinski Club—what does John H. Robinson mean by claiming FARM-POULTRY to be 'The Representative Paper of the world's most advanced poultry area—the North Atlantic States?'"

From further remarks it appears that Mr. Drevenstedt does not take exception

speaking, conditions south of New York city and beyond the first few tiers of eastern counties in New York state are not so typical of the territory.

Economic conditions in this area have made it a good place to specialize in market poultry culture, while the natural advantages of climate and soil especially adapt it to the production of exhibition stock of superior quality. The density of population brings those interested in poultry in closer contact generally than is the case elsewhere, and this has been an advantage to them, enabling each to profit by the experience of others to an extent not possible under other conditions. The poultry interests of this section generally have a more stable and permanent character than the special poultry undertakings elsewhere, and this is not because they have been longer established but because so many conditions favor such stability. There have been few special developments in poultry

tion making a living entirely or mainly from poultry.

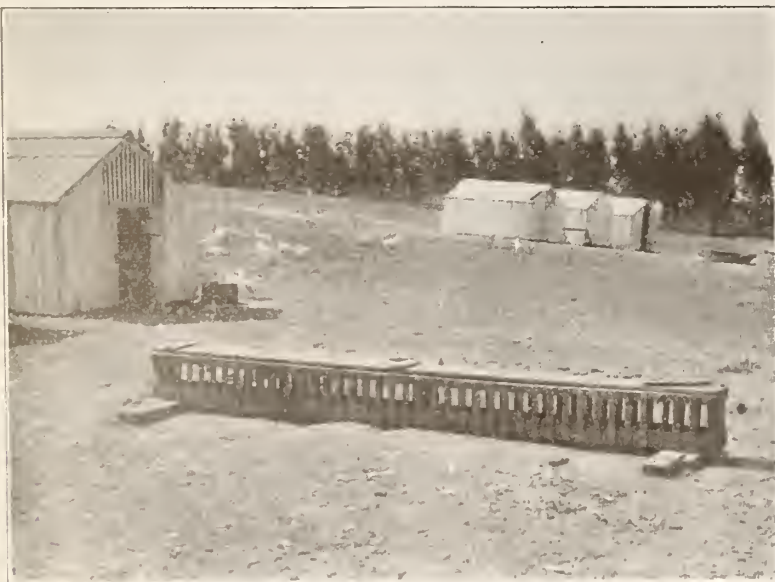
Now, as to papers. All the developments that have taken place in this territory have been given publicity through FARM-POULTRY in a way that makes its files for the past twenty-five years such a record of matters of permanent interest as does not exist elsewhere.

Also, our nearest journalistic neighbors devoted to poultry, and to all kinds of poultry, are the *Advocate*, at Syracuse, N. Y., and the *Item*, at Sellersville, Pa.

Of the other "poultry papers" here in Boston one is primarily a dog fancier's journal and the other undertakes to combine "practical" poultry and horticulture. The facts being as stated we feel amply justified in styling FARM-POULTRY the representative paper of the poultry interests of this area.

Before leaving the subject allow us to mention another matter. Did you ever notice to what an extent poultry papers published elsewhere come East for their material and even for their editors and regular contributors? There is the *Advocate* published at Syracuse, near the western border of this distinctive area. It has one associate editor from Massachusetts, one from New Hampshire, one from New Jersey, and its contributors are with one exception either near or east of Syracuse.

Then there is the *American Poultry Journal* of Chicago, edited from eastern Massachusetts, the *Reliable Poultry Journal* of Quincy, Ill., edited from Buffalo, N. Y., the *Western Poultry Journal* of Iowa, edited as to poultry knowledge from Maryland by a man from Massachusetts, and the *Poultry Herald* of Minnesota, the editor a



Groups of Houses and Feeding Hopper on a Petaluma Poultry Plant

to the description of the North Atlantic States as the world's most advanced poultry area, but to the description of FARM-POULTRY as its representative paper. However, in stating the grounds of our claim, which we of course anticipated some of our contemporaries would question, if not challenge, it is appropriate to say something further of the reasons for calling this the world's best poultry area.

FARM-POULTRY is commonly regarded as a New England institution, but the geographical boundaries of New England do not exactly coincide with the area in which the conditions affecting poultry keeping characteristic of New England prevail. This includes a part of New York state, and might also be considered as extending in modified form further into New York and to New Jersey and part of Pennsylvania. But, generally

culture that did not begin in this field, and very few that, beginning elsewhere, were not worked out simultaneously here.

Poultry culture is made a feature of farming in this area to a greater extent than elsewhere, and the breeding of standard poultry as a recreation or side line is much more general. We have a special market poultry district, an egg farming district, and duck growing on a large scale both on dry land and on water fronts, both by districts and by detached farms. The first poultry shows in America were held here, and the best are still here. The foremost breeders of nearly every variety of poultry are in this region. Here and there about the country is a breeder who has been prominent for a generation, but this section is full of such breeders, and has quite a large popula-



RANCOCAS Hatching Eggs

Eggs from Rancocas S. C. White Leghorns—the world's finest laying strain. 100 per cent fertility guaranteed—a strong germ is assured. Write for free book and prices.

Rancocas Day-Old Chicks

Rancocas day-old Single Comb White Leghorn chicks are full of vitality—the product of vigorous, thrifty breeding stock from the "Million Egg Farm," largest in the world. It's guaranteed 100 per cent safe delivery to your express station. Rancocas chicks live and thrive! Every Chick a Live One—the Rancocas Guarantee.

Rancocas Poultry Farms, Box 636 Browns Mills, N. J.

Poultry and Pigeon Supplies

SAVAGE'S POULTRY FEEDS ARE UNEQUALED

Fancy Birds for Breeding Purposes. Eggs for Hatching in season. Send for Catalog.

C. T. SAVAGE, 67 North Market St., Boston, Mass.

King Oak Anconas

Won eleven prizes with eleven entries at Boston. Single and Rose Comb Day-Old Chicks. Send for Circular.

A. W. LOCKE, Agent, East Weymouth, Mass.

Printing for Poultrymen

High grade work at reasonable prices. Free use of cuts. Catalog and samples free.

TABOR PRINTING CO., LONGMEADOW, MASS.

WILL SEND YOU A DIME FREE

Coupon good as part payment on your subscription to this or any other poultry paper, if you will send for my catalog of Poultry Books and Magazines.

J. E. Van Duzee, Jr., Carrier 50, St. Paul, Minn.

"Apples for Profit and Use"



—an instructive chapter in our latest Fruit Book—yours for the asking. It tells why you should help supply the ever-growing demand for apples. You'll find it a big paying and permanent investment—with an abundant supply of apples for home use as extra. Get this book at once. Learn from men who have been in the business for 25 years—

How to Grow Apples and Peaches

—how best to select, plant and cultivate our guaranteed true-to-name, hardy, healthy and well rooted trees—standard or dwarf. The book also describes our full line of pear, plum and cherry trees, raspberries, strawberries, ornamental shrubs, etc. 32 pages—illustrated, highly interesting. Send for your free copy today.



The Barnes Bros. Nursery Co., Box 9, Yalesville, Conn.

Champion Cock and Display

AT BOSTON 1915

In ROSE COMBS

In SINGLE COMBS

IN ADDITION TO OUR CLEAN SWEEP AT PROVIDENCE

Of every 1st, 2d, and 3d, every Shape, Color, and Gold Special in Rose Combs; and 1st Cock, Shape, and Gold Special, 4th Hen, 4th Cockerel, 1st pul, Shape, Color, and Gold Special, 1st Pen in Single Combs

A FEW GRAND COCKS, COCKERELS, HENS AND PULLETS STILL FOR SALE

Eggs for Hatching from the Best Pens in America

Send Stamp for Mating List. Ready February 1st.

RED FEATHER FARM

F. W. C. ALMY, Prop., Box 67, TIVERTON FOUR CORNERS, R. I.



Keeping Poultry in the Woods

product of this section and two of his three regular contributors ditto. *Poultry Success* of Ohio is edited from New York State.

Why this dominance of eastern material in western papers? Simply because the West has so little of the specialization in poultry culture that is the basis of material for the journalist. The West produces far more of the country's supply of table poultry and eggs, but as a by-product of general farming.

and the matter to which he refers is published in full herewith:

Fowl Items.

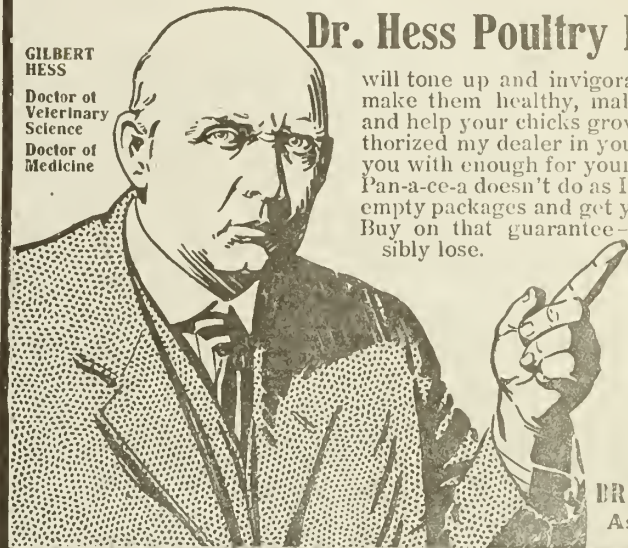
An idea prevails with many that any sort of grain, even if a little damaged, will do for poultry; but this is a great mistake. A friend of the writer once came very near losing his whole flock of valuable fowls, from feeding them with damaged corn, which had been heated. Those who feed

Condition Your Poultry Now To Be Sure Of Fertile Hatching Eggs

On the condition of your flock during the coming few weeks will depend the number of fertile eggs you get and the health and stamina of your spring hatches. Get your poultry fit and healthy right now and aim at a good egg supply. So sure am I that

GILBERT
HESS

Doctor of
Veterinary
Science
Doctor of
Medicine



Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a

will tone up and invigorate your poultry, make them healthy, make your hens lay and help your chicks grow, that I have authorized my dealer in your town to supply you with enough for your flock; and if my Pan-a-ce-a doesn't do as I claim, return the empty packages and get your money back. Buy on that guarantee—you can't possibly lose.

1½ lbs. 25c; 5 lbs. 60c; 25-lb. pail \$2.50 (except in Canada and the far West). My Pan-a-ce-a is never peddled—it is sold only by reputable dealers whom you know. Write for my free poultry book.

DR. HESS & CLARK
Ashland, Ohio

with earthy substances, and applied in moist weather, and covered by harrowing of the seed, at the rate of forty or fifty bushels of the mixture to the acre. If



Typical Country Scenery in Eastern Massachusetts

BREEDING FOR EGG PRODUCTION LONG AGO

EDITOR FARM-POULTRY:—I am sending you under separate cover a farm paper over fifty years old. If this paper is of any use to you you are welcome to it.

These are some poultry notes that interest me because they are so much like some so-called modern poultrymen are shouting about as something new. I wish you would reprint at least a part of the items and give the date of publication. I found this paper while on a visit to the Shaker Colony at Enfield, Conn.

Hartford, Conn. GEO. J. CARSON

The paper mentioned by Mr. Carson is a copy of the *American Stock Journal* for September, 1859, published at New York,

largely know better, and invariably make it a rule to feed none but the best, and if of corn it is all the better for being broken.

There is just as much necessity of breeding from birds that are good layers, as in selecting milch cows those animals which are bred from good milkers, though, as in fowls, it does not necessarily always follow that their progeny are equally profitable.

The floor of the house should be of any material easily scraped clean; quick lime and coal ashes mixed and put on hot bind well, and if coated with boiled tar when dry, will be found to stand well. Bricks have been recommended by some, but they are objectionable on account of their absorbing moisture.

A barrel of fowl manure mixed with muck or leaf mold, will manure half an acre of corn, and is as valuable as guano. The dung of poultry contains silica, and phosphate and carbonate of lime; and, along with pigeon dung has been dried and broken down, pounded, and mixed

used fresh, the quantity must be small; but as a very small quantity of such excrements will come into possession of the farmer, the readiest and probably the most economical application will be to spread it evenly on the top of a dung heap, just before its being turned over, which will mix the substances, and extend the benefits equally.

Like human beings, fowls are susceptible of being influenced by change of cli-

PRINTING
For Poultrymen a Specialty
Costs nothing to send your copy and get an estimate. Lowest prices. Free use of cuts. Sample if desired.
VIKING PRESS,
299 Marginal St., EAST BOSTON, MASS.

Day Old Chicks.

WHITE WYANDOTTES Heavy laying stock; trapnested. Won again at Buffalo, 1914.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS Bred for eggs and vigor. Send for prices and order now for they go quickly.
MISS MARION L. MOORE,
R. 201, Middlebrook Farm, Hamburg, N. Y.



\$10.50

Hens Need

Green Cut Bone

Greatest of all egg producing foods. Supply it fresh, get it low priced. Cut it at home with a

STANDARD IMPROVED

1914 PATENTED
BONE CUTTER

It always makes good. Easy running, strong, fast cutting. Has no equal. 12 sizes for hand and power costing from \$6.75 to \$195.00. Sent on 10 days free trial. Write for free catalogue.
Standard Bone Cutter Co., Milford, Mass.

Order Your March and April Chicks Now

Don't Wait Until the Last Minute and Expect Early Dates.



52,000 Incubator capacity
4,000 Breeders
12,000 Chicks per week
No small Leghorns
No immature stock used
Large egg producers
No white diarrhea
Prompt shipments
Reliable service

Now is the time to secure February and early March hatches. The males from these chicks sold as breeders will raise the pullets to maturity. We have never yet produced enough chicks to supply the demand for the "EVERLAY STRAIN" of

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS

The majority of our customers raise almost every chick, as they are the strongest strain of birds you can find in America today. This is a big statement, but nevertheless is a fact. We are making hundreds of successful poultrymen every year because our chicks live and mature into real profitable birds. This year we have again added 30,000 more egg capacity, and shall probably sell more White Leghorn chicks than any other breeder in the East. We have certainly got the goods, and once you become a purchaser you will stay by the "EVERLAY STRAIN." Our prices are no higher than for common bred Leghorns.

Our New 100-Page Catalog Will be Ready in January. At the present time we are sending out our 60-page, 1914 Catalog. Don't fail to get these books, as they are worth hundreds of dollars to new beginners, and old poultrymen can get some new ideas.

THE EVERLAY FARM, Box 240 C, Methuen, Mass.



Scene on Farm of Knapp Bros, Fabius, N. Y.

mate, dirt, soil and water. They require a little care until they become acclimated, which they never fail to be after a time; but it is unfair to condemn them as tender or unfitted for any particular locality, because a trial of a few months has not been satisfactory. Their habits should also be studied. Some bear confinement without injury—others require a range.—Their properties are so different, that every one may be snited if he will only take the necessary trouble and seek proper information.

Regularity where fed by hand, should always be observed in the hours of feeding; also in the quantity of food given, not surfeit them one day and starve them the next, but give the fowls their food as regularly as you take your own meals. Nothing is easier kept than fowls. No kind of food come amiss to them.

The item particularly marked by Mr. Carson is the second paragraph referring to the breeding of layers. Of equal importance with the fact that it was published fifty-five years ago is the fact that it was not then offered as new but given in a matter of fact way as the common knowledge of persons well informed on the subject.

There is no idea commonly entertained by people interested in poultry more erroneous than the idea that a marvelous advance has been made in knowledge of poultry culture in recent years.

Boston and New York Prices.

BOSTON WHOLESALE QUOTATIONS.—January 28. Eggs.—Nearby henner eggs were quoted at 36 cts.; eastern extras, 32 @ 35c.; western firsts, 30 @ 35c.; refrigerator extras, 22 @ 28c. Receipts of nearby eggs comparatively heavy; western eggs very light. Top grade refrigerator eggs in good demand. *Dressed Poultry, Northern and Eastern.*—Fowls, 19 @ 20c.; broilers, 22 @ 25c.; chickens, 14 @ 20c.; green ducks, —; turkeys, —. *Western, dry packed, fowls,* 14 @ 18c.; chickens, 14 @ 18c.; capons, 16 @ 22c.; broilers, 16 @ 20c.; old cocks, 1 1/2 c.; turkeys, 18 @ 23c.; ducks, 8 @ 15c.; geese, 14 @ 15c. Receipts are a little heavier, and there is a slight in the demand for small fowl, soft meat chickens and capons. Receipts of live poultry light, prices 14 @ 16c.

NEW YORK WHOLESALE QUOTATIONS.—Eggs.—Nearby henner whites, 37 @ 38c.; western firsts, white, 34 @ 36c.; nearby browns, 35 @ 37c. *Dressed Poultry*—fowls, 14 @ 18c.; chickens, 16 @ 25c.; turkeys, 20 @ 22c.; ducks and geese, 10 @ 17c.

Annual Meeting National White Wyandotte Club.

The annual meeting of the National White Wyandotte Club was held Dec. 9, 1911, in connection with the Pennsylvania State Capital Show, Harrisburg, Pa. The following officers were elected to serve for the year 1915: President, A. J. Gies, Delmar, N. Y. Vice-president, John S. Martin, Port Dover, Ontario, Canada. Sec'y-Treas., S. C. Babbie, New Cumberland, Pa. Executive Committee—L. J. Demberger, Stewartsville, Ind.; Carrington Jones, Buntyn, Tenn.; W. H. Biddle, Tacoma, Wash.; E. B. Williams, Naugatuck, Conn.; A. J. Fell, West Point, Pa.

The enthusiasm of the meeting emphasized the fact that White Wyandottes—the breed with many years of unbroken growth in popularity back of them—are today growing in favor in all countries more rapidly than ever before. To their consistent performance in egg laying competitions, wherever held, much of this growth is ascribed, and to back up its conviction and contention that standard bred Wyandottes are in no wise deficient in the qualities that make for high productiveness, it was voted upon motion that the club enter at least one pen of standard bred White Wyandottes in the Storrs, Connecticut, competition, and, at least one pen in the Mountain Grove, Missouri, contest; to start in the fall of the present year.

Error in Palace Show Awards.

Mr. J. Owings of Dumont, N. J., calls our attention to an error in the awards at the Palace Show, which credits 1st Silver Campine hen, won by him, to the Martling Henner.

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BARRED ROCK CHICKS. 15c. each. Eggs, \$1 per sitting. Vigorous rapid growing stock. Satisfaction guaranteed. Try us. Incubator eggs, \$5 per hundred. "The Willows" Poultry Yards, 25 Tremont St., Provincetown, Mass. 2-2

SPECIAL.—Pullets, \$2 and \$3 each. Cockerels, \$3 and \$5 each. 80 pullets, \$140. Bradley Bros., Lee, Mass. 2-2

BARRED ROCK Cockerels. Vigorous breeders, fully matured, for immediate mating from pure, heavy laying, quick maturing strain. \$3, \$4, \$5. Satisfaction guar. Guy Littlefield, No. Berwick, Me.

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BUFF PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

BUFF P. Rocks exch. since 1855. Eggs and stock reasonable. Noyes, L. Box 273, New London, Ct.

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BOSTON WINNING Buff Wyandottes. Can I help you to winners or breeders? Sewell Cir. Dr. N. W. Sanborn, 324 South Road, Holden, Mass.

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MOVING SALE.—Regal White Wyandottes, Dorcas line, bargains. 100 pullets, \$2 and \$4; cockerels, \$2 and \$3 each. Order quick. Edelweiss Poultry Farm, Diamond Point, N. Y. 2-1

25 EXTRA GOOD White Wyandotte cockerels from heavy laying stock; brothers of pullets that have laid heavily this winter, \$5 each. Vine Hill Farm, Ipswich, Mass. 2-2

WHITE WYANDOTTES.—Fertile eggs from free range, farm raised stock, open front houses, standard and utility, by 1000; \$6 per 100; \$1 per 15. Crowellton, East Denis, Mass. 1-1

WHITE WYANDOTTES.—Am now booking orders for eggs from heavy laying prize winning stock, \$1 per sitting. Choice cockerels for sale cheap. Sat. guar. P. R. Shelley, Guilford, Conn. 2-1

WHITE WYANDOTTES.—15 years breeding. Barker's old reliable heavy laying strain. We have hundreds of satisfied customers. Cockerels at bargain prices, \$3 up. Orders booked for chicks and eggs. Edw. F. Barker, So. Weymouth, Mass. 3-1

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PIPER RHODE ISLAND REDS Prize winners. 240 egg strain. A wonderful laying strain. Leading winter layers 18 years. We pay postage on all eggs sent by parcel post. Eggs from best layers \$12.00 and \$20.00 per 100; \$3.00 and \$5.00 per sitting, from common stock \$6.00 per 100; \$4.00 per 50; sitting \$1.50; cockerels \$5.00, \$3.00, \$2.00; pullets \$3.00, \$2.00. Off color hens and pullets \$1.50, \$1.25. Bay View Farm, North Haven, Maine. 2-2

R. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS.—Bred right; great layers of fertile eggs; vigorous chicks. Eggs, \$2, \$1.50, \$1 per 15; \$8, \$6, \$5 per 100. Thos. Pearson, Madison, Conn. 2-2

GRAND laying strain. Very reasonable prices for quality. Illus. cat., feeding directions free. Silverton Poultry Farm, Box 3, East Syracuse, N. Y.

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DANIELS' DOMINIQUE are winners and layers. Stock for sale. Circular free. Harry Daniels, St. Johnsbury, Vt. 2-1

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SILVER Gray Dorkings, the Englishman's favorite. Al. Norconk, Towanda, Pa. See ad. page 30. 2-1

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WHITE LEGHORNS. Wyckoff laying strain. Eggs, 30 for \$1.50; 100 for \$1.50. Chicks. Catalog free. Thompson Poultry Co., Bayshore, N. Y. 2-2

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1500 SINGLE COMB White Leghorns. Hardened to northern Vermont winters. Open front houses; 40 acres free range. Guaranteed no white diarrhea. Eggs for hatching; day old chicks. Green Mt. Poultry Farm, Richford, Vt.

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SINGLE COMB BLACK MINORCAS.—(Northup strain); bred exclusively 18 years. Grand cockerels, \$2, \$3, \$5, and \$10 each. Satisfaction guaranteed. Eggs, \$1.50 per 15; \$7 per 100. Orders booked now. B. C. Deyo, New Paltz, N. Y. 2-2

R. C. BLACK MINORCA cocks and cockerels \$2—\$3 each. Eggs \$5 per 100. Chix \$12 per 100. Willow Brook Egg Farm, West Berne, N. Y. 2-1

R. C. BLACK MINORCAS.—Cocks, \$3. Hens \$1.50. Puritan strain. They are very nice stock I am selling out. N. P. Berard, Brookside Farm, Swansea Center, Mass. 2-1

BUFF Minorcas, latest variety "Peerless" business fowl; great demand. Look them up early. Descriptive cir. Marble Benoit, Montello Sta., Mass.

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SALMON Faverolles. Boston winners 1915. Cir. free. Buttonwood P. Yards, So. Swansea, Mass.

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CAN FURNISH STOCK that will strengthen you in your weak spots. My customers say so and prove it by winning, while my birds never fail to win for me at Brockton Fair, Providence and Boston. W. A. Hendrickson, 45 Houston Ave., Mattapan, Milton, Mass. 2-2

MY LIGHT BRAHMAS are a combination of the best utility strains known; bred years solely for egg production and market purposes. Eggs, \$1.50 per dozen; \$6 per hundred. Circular. Joseph Mason, Newton Upper Falls, Mass. 2-2

LIGHT Brahmans. Hardy thoroughbred. 13th year. Cock's \$2.50; selected eggs, 100, \$6; 50, \$3.50; 13, \$1. Haystack Mountain Farm, Norfolk, Ct.

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CHICKENS. EGGS. Thousands of Barred Rocks, White Rocks, Reds, White Wyandottes. My stock is healthy, vigorous, well cared for, uniformly feathered, pure bred, carefully selected great laying stock, and if the chicks are properly looked after they practically all live, which hundreds of old customers testify. Chicks, \$15 per 100. Safe arrival guaranteed. Eggs, \$6 per 100. 80% fertile guaranteed. Also ducklings. Brooks Farrar, South Easton, Mass. 2-2

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PURE BRED large White Wyandotte cockerels 8 months old, pure white, direct from E. L. Colcord's famous yards, Bellast, Me., \$2 each. A few choice Shillan Buttercup c'h's, 6 months old, \$3 each. Mrs. H. S. Webber, Maple Hill Farm, Monroe, Me.

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GIGANTIC SUNFLOWERS.—Heads, 3 feet. 25 cents a package. Voder, Romulus, N. Y.

THE PINE TREE POULTRY HERALD. Maine's new poultry magazine, organ of Maine Experiment Station. Filled with facts from the pen with the hens. One tells how 100 hens paid \$308.34; won 101 ribbons and live silver cups; how she started without capital; how others with small capital have made small flocks grow to big commercial plants. If you want to know how big profits are made by Maine poultrymen, obtain knowledge that will put dollars in your pockets, we will send you a copy for 10 cents or address of fifteen people who are interested in poultry. Address: The Herald, Belfast, Me. Inc. 2-2

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POSITION WANTED as poultryman or manager by an American, single man, 45, experienced in feeding, mating, exhibiting or marketing, land or water fowl; incubating and brooding, trap nesting, peddling, etc., for utility or show purposes. Address Box W, Farm-Poultry. 3-1

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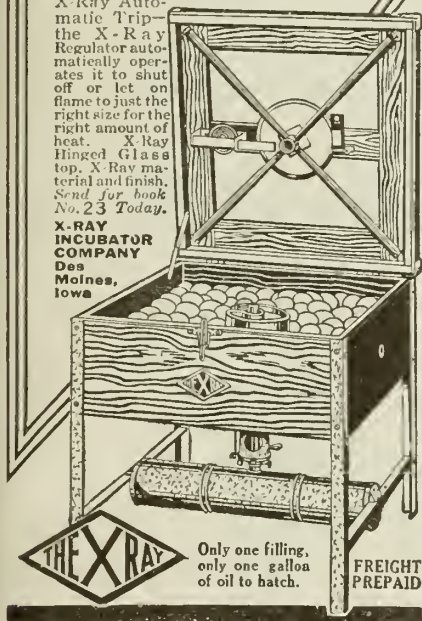
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POULTRY Ducks, Geese, Turkeys, Pigeons and Dogs. We are the most extensive producers of thoroughbred poultry in the world. Our fowls have won the leading prizes at America's largest Fairs and Expositions. Breeds are reared on separate farms. Send ten cents for Color Plate Poultry Book and price list. It tells how to make money with poultry; how to build poultry houses; how to hatch and rear chicks; how and what to feed or eggs. Every fowl shipped is selected by Expert Licensed Poultry Judges. UNITED POULTRY FARMS, BOX F, HOPE, IND.

The Editor's Question Box

(Continued from page 43)

from 70 to 100 acres of tillable land would be required. It is at once obvious that the first requisite to keeping so large a stock of poultry and growing the grain for them is that one should be a good farmer.

The farther one goes into such a question as this the more plainly he will see that to plan farm operations with reference to the maintenance of a large stock of fowls on the farm and with the products of the farm is not practical. It is taking a farming proposition wrong end first. The right way is to begin with the land and consider how much poultry can be carried on it when utilized to develop its various resources to best advantage.

I think it will usually be found that it does not pay on such a general farm to carry over 150 to 200 head of mature stock. If one undertakes to produce grain for poultry he must keep other stock to consume his rough fodder and hay and must also have a good market for such produce. If he acts with good judgment he is of necessity compelled to do diversified farming. We advertise several books that will give the poultry instruction desired.

NOTE. The following questions published without initials to identify them are selected from the requests of students for information, mentioned in the article on page 38, and from additional papers from other students, as appropriate for this department.

How Many Pullets Per Hen. "How many pullets can be raised per laying hen breeder?"

That depends on the time and length of the hatching season for the purpose for which pullets are raised. Taking as an example Plymouth Rocks for winter laying, assuming that the period of hatching covers two months in the spring, that each hen will produce a 50% egg yield for the eggs to hatch in these two months, that the chicks raised to maturity will be 50% of the eggs set, and that half of these will be cockerels and probably one fourth will pullets, we see that the probable production of layers each season from a hen is very much smaller than at first thought would appear when we consider the total egg yield of a good layer.

Computing roughly we have about 30 eggs to set from each hen and from 5 to 7 good pullets from these to put into winter quarters. Some hens would produce more, some less. Under very favorable conditions the average for a large flock might be considerably higher.

Egg Trade in Hatching Season. "How would you take care of the egg trade in the hatching season?"

I assume that the reference here is to the supposed case of a poultry farm with a regular outlet for market eggs, and the question is how to keep up the supply to this trade when large quantities of eggs are needed for incubation.

In ordinary practice the problem takes care of itself, because eggs for hatching are wanted during the period of flush production, and the regular trade for market eggs has to be adjusted to the production at a lower rate in the remainder of the year. I don't think many people make the mistake of engaging to supply eggs to market to such an extent that they are short on hatching eggs more than once. As a rule, all that is necessary is not to take on any more regular orders when the breeding season approaches.

Keeping Eggs for Hatching. "How long should eggs be kept before setting, and how should they be kept?"

It is desirable that eggs set should be quite fresh—not over two weeks old. There is no need of any special arrangements for keeping or caring for them in this time except to have them in a dry place where the temperature varies little, with a range not greater than 40°—60°. They need not be turned nor need they be put in any special position.

Jobber. "Who is the jobber in the commercial poultry business?"

The jobber is one who sells to retailers in (case) lots as small as they require. He may or may not be a receiver and dealer in large lots. The question of division of work in distribution depends upon the conditions at the point of distribution. In a community like New York City and adjacent cities and towns it becomes impractical for many receivers handling large quantities of produce to distribute direct to retailers many of whom would buy only one or two cases at a time. So a situation develops in which smaller



Vitality

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Pratts Poultry Regulator

Its use makes more eggs, a greater per cent fertile, bigger hatches, stronger chicks. **Satisfaction Guaranteed or Money Back.** Refuse substitutes; insist on Pratts. Increases your profits and saves you money.

Pkgs. 25c, 50c, \$1.00; 25 lb. pail \$2.50.

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concerns at different points in the territory buy for the needs of the retailers in their territory and sell to each what he wants. All such arrangements develop generally along the lines of most economical distribution.

Scoring Laying Competition Hens

The latest bulletin from the Storrs Laying Contest informs us that W. H. Card was engaged to score the hens in the competition to determine their standard quality, and gives a few average scores for pens and varieties and highest scores for individuals. The common average is about 90. As I am not familiar with Mr. Card's work at private scoring I can form no opinion of the actual quality which his scores represent.

The bulletin says that the principal ents have been made for color, indicating that most of the entries are of fair standard shape. The hens are laying much better than last year.

Extent of New York Preference for White Eggs.

"Receipts of fresh eggs from nearby points have been fairly liberal in comparison with the total supply and they are running largely to whites. The supply of the latter has been considerably beyond the needs of the buyers who have any special preference for white shells and the general trade prefers brown or mixed colors. Only a few of the whites are of uniformly large size and only such will bring any more than brown eggs."—N. Y. Produce Review, Jan. 27.

It is remarks like the above in the trade paper reports that show the true conditions with reference to special market demands. The quotations of prices do not indicate anything as to the volume of trade at those prices.

How Will Your Spring Hatches Turn Out?

The hatching season is close at hand. In his talks to the farmers and poultrymen through the agricultural press, Dr. Gilbert Hess is asking the vital question "What Are You Doing to Get Fertile Eggs For Hatching?"

Dr. Hess lays it down as the simple truth that unless you condition your poultry before the hatching season commences, the percentage of fertile eggs is bound to be low and the chicks that are hatched will invariably be weak and sickly.

He says poultry need a tonic at this time of the year, that they need conditioning after the long winter cooping up, and asks who is better able to prescribe the tonic than himself a veterinarian, a doctor of medicine and a successful poultry raiser?

That he has done so successfully he thinks is evidenced by the fact that Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ee-a has stood before the public for over twenty-three years and is today used by an army of poultry raisers.

His preparation is guaranteed by the doctor to put poultry in a vigorous, healthy condition (the best assurance of high egg fertility), to help hens lay, prevent baby chicks' ailments, like leg weakness, diarrhea, gapes, etc., and help the hatch to mature rapidly.

Dr. Hess positively guarantees that money will be refunded to anyone who feels that his Pan-a-ee-a has not paid him and paid him well. Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ee-a can be bought in practically every town and cross road in the country.

WHITE PLYMOUTH
ROCKS
and S. C. R. I.
REDS

DAY OLD CHICKS

from our tested and proved heavy laying strain, equal to any on the market. Have been bred for years for health, vigor, and heavy egg production. All breeding males sons of hens who laid 220 eggs or better their pullet year.

CUSTOM HATCHING in Mammoth hot water hatcheries operated by experts. Our catalogue gives full description of the two best strains of the two best general purpose breeds in the world. Write for it.

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NORCONKTON

The Home of the 200 White Egg Strain of the World's Greatest Dual Purpose Fowl to Date.

Silver Gray Dorkings

Business Bred Birds with the Size of the Rocks and the Lay of the Leghorn.

ALFRED NORCONK, Prop., Towanda, Pa.

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Are made by a thoroughly posted miller and poultryman with the utmost care and contain the best ingredients obtainable. The quality of all our goods is very high. We aim only for the best, and we feel we have the Standard of Perfection in Poultry Feeds. Send for Circular and Price List.

WM. ORR & SONS, Box 3, Orr's Mills, N. Y.

AT BOSTON'S 1915 SHOW I WON FIRST COCKEREL IN

White Wyandottes

In what the judge called the hottest line of cockerels ever shown. My bird standing way over all others. I can sell you splendid breeding

COCKERELS AND PULLETS at low prices quality considered.

FRED E. NOYES, Box 173, Marlboro, Mass.

BABY CHICKS

The Pine Tree Chicken Hatchery. Oldest in this country. The plan of shipping "Day-Old Chicks" originated with me 23 years ago. I have undoubtedly hatched more chicks than any other man in the United States. Mammoth Machines installed of over 100,000 egg capacity. Our booklet tells of a 272-egg record of our stock. Our Leghorns compare favorably with the National contest at Storrs College. R. I. Red cockerels from stock that has a 200-egg record. Barred Rocks, W. Wyandottes, R. I. Reds, White Orpingtons, White, Brown and Buff Leghorns and Indian Runner Ducklings as low as 10 cents. Place your orders with an experienced hatchery that are through experimenting at your expense. Amateur hatcheries usually begin with lamp incubators that produce improperly incubated chicks if not carefully attended to. More chicks sold from our hatchery last year than any previous season.

Send for booklet that tells all you should know.

JOS. D. WILSON, Stockton, N. J.

FOR

Sprouted Oats GET THE Preferred Sprouter

It will sprout more oats than \$5 and \$6 sprouters. Has no lamp to care for, takes less care than any other sprouter—bar absolutely none. Uses 1 sq. ft. floor space in kitchen or warm cellar. Makes more eggs with less feed. Makes very best green feed for chicks. Every cent of your money back if it doesn't please YOU.

PRICE \$2.35

FRED T. WILEY, Cayuga, N. Y.



Typical Barred Rock Male
As bred at Grove Hill Poultry Yards,
Waltham, Mass.

SCRATCHINGS FROM THE NEW LITTER OF OUR EXCHANGE TABLE

THE little quotation on the editorial page gives the cue to the method of Tom Barron's success in selecting consistent performers at laying contests. He does not pick them for type unless he applies his ideas as to form in making selections from the pullets he breeds for contest purposes because their sisters of the preceding year showed the quality he



wanted. Some of Mr. Barron's statements are quite confused, but on this point the case seems quite clear.

As an illustration of a confused statement take this "Not always the largest hen is the best layer, generally the smallest hen. In ninety-nine cases out of a hundred it is the medium-sized hen that is the best layer and always the hen that is inclined to be squirrel tailed, whether it is the Wyandotte or the Leghorn."

This is quoted from a stenographer's report. A man who took many of Mr. Barron's statements at Storrs in long hand also gave me the above statement about relation of size to laying as an example of the unsatisfactory character of Mr. Barron's information.

The Hope Farm man says that his hens are laying marvelously this winter, and intimates that this result is obtained in spite of conditions not very favorable to egg production and without special care. He says: "Now many of the 'experts' say the Hope Farm man doesn't know a thing about poultry. I cheerfully agree with this, but I think that I have the advantage of these experts in the fact that I am willing and glad to learn."

Perhaps, but the least of the experts seems to have a much greater advantage of the Hope Farm man in the matter of ability to learn.

The leading article in the *Petaluma Poultry Journal*, January 20, is on the "New Hover System vs. Room Brooding." It is by a man who has devised and is advertising in that paper a brooder system, not fully described in this "write up" but apparently a pipe system with the heater outside the brooder house, the alleged advantage of this being that combustion to produce heat when going on outside the house does not vitiate the air, and that the house being heated to the temperature required for chicks only under the hovers gives them desirable changes of temperature.

On such a description of the system as is given I cannot discover that it differs in any essential feature from the pipe system as used for the last 20 to 25 years with the heater-pit room separated from the rest of the house by a partition. Some houses were built this way and in some there was no partition. I don't think it made any particular difference in the air where the chicks were.

What I always think of much importance in a consideration of a story of experiences with various incubators, brooders, breeds, feeds, etc., by which the narrator arrives at one that works well for him and which he thereupon concludes is really superior to all the others he has tried, is that such conclusions leave out of sight the point of constant improvement in the skill and judgment of the poultry keeper which count for far more in results than any other factor.

[What Next?

"Following along the line of thought which sanitary regulations attempt to cover, a few more factors should be taken into consideration if an ideal atmosphere of real sanitary inspection be provided for the consuming public. Not only should the veterinarian do his part with respect to the frequent inspection of all animals which are connected with the production and transportation of food products, but also frequent inspection of all persons connected in any way with the handling of food products should be assured by physicians; and should any contagious or infectious disease or other noxious condition be found it should be at once reported in order that the fullest co operation to benefit the public would result."

The above is from the *News Notes* sent out by the Colorado Agricultural College. Following along such lines of thought to the better end we will come to the point where everyone will disinfect everything every morning.

Photo of Cock Crowing Wanted.

We want a good photograph of a cock crowing. In fact, we want two of them—good pictures of vigorous and fairly good birds, with attractive backgrounds. Who has such photographs? We will pay good prices for what we want. The pictures are to be used to accompany two poems that we think will please our readers.

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